The New-York Times.

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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of Capital and to these great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and

Render it the Most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."
2. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."
3. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000

PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

CONGRESS.

The Army Bill Hurried Through the House.

Extraordinary Changes Proposed by the Measure.

Another Dreary Financial Discussion in the Senate.

PROSPECTS OF THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

A Texas Admission Bill—Republican Caucus on the Georgia Bill—Ports of Entry and Delivery—The President and the Public Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Army bill apparently had no friends in the House to-day. It was jammed right through, almost without debate, and there seemed to be a general consent to allow the bill to pass substantially as reported, and leave to the Senate the work of correcting its injustice and its errors. There are a number of good features in it which ought to be adopted, but there are several others which look as though they were the emanation of a spite against the army and its commanders. For instance, the bill proposes to take away the Brevet distinction honorably won during the war, and also prohibits the assignment of any office, to a civil duty under any circumstances. The section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was stricken out without debate, and the bill passed without a division; a very remarkable thing, considering its important and remarkable character. A synopsis of the bill is given elsewhere.

THE FUNDING BILL.

When the Senate adjourned at 10 o'clock last night, the amendment of Mr. HOWARD to the eighth section of the Funding bill, providing that the national banks organized under the act may exchange their present bonds for the new bond to be issued, was under discussion. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 23 to 11. At the hour of present writing, 9½ P. M., the Senate is debating the same section. The present condition of the bill is as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. The fifth section, providing for the payment of the bonds at foreign money centers, has been stricken out. Mr. BUCKINGHAM has moved to strike out the eighth section, but has accepted an amendment of Mr. POMEROY, requiring the national banks to exchange the bonds they now hold for the new bond bearing a lower rate of interest. The entire national bank system has been so far to-day and is so far to-night under discussion. The funding question being alluded to only as a mere incident. Mr. CONKLING and Mr. THURMAN have had a rather bitter dispute on the profits of the national banks, the former maintaining that they realize a larger profit than ten and a half per cent., and the latter that they do not. Mr. THURMAN has had rather the best of the argument.

Half-past 9 o'clock.—One or two amendments of Mr. SUMNER'S have been voted down, and Mr. HAMLIN has offered an amendment to Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S amendment looking to the protection of the bonds of 1881, which has brought Mr. SHERMAN to the floor in earnest opposition. Mr. MORTON follows in favor of reducing the rate of interest. The Senate had neglected to furnish the country with cheap money and compel the national banks to charge only seven per cent.—this was the burden of his speech. The present measure, even, was inadequate to the need of the country. Mr. SUMNER followed, suggesting that advantage be taken of the present condition of the money market, and heal our evils by resuming specie payments. Mr. TRUMBULL, by way of a hit at Mr. SUMNER moved that the banks shall furnish cheap money and that the same shall be specie. This caused a laugh, and Mr. TRUMBULL walked over to receive the congratulations of Mr. CONKLING who appeared very much amused. Mr. HAMLIN then asked the yeas and nays on his amendment, which resulted yeas 16, nays 28. Mr. SPRAGUE then moved an adjournment, which was lost.

Quarter past 10 o'clock.—The question was put on the amendment of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, which was lost by the following vote—Yeas 14, nays 28. Mr. WILSON then moved the three first sections, and insert a provision that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue an amount of ten-forty four per cent. bonds equal to the present amount of five-twenties, to be exchanged for the same and no other purpose. At this time half the Senators had their overcoats buttoned around them. Another motion was made to adjourn, which resulted in a tie. The Vice-President voted in the negative, and Mr. WILSON rose to speak. After a few minutes another motion to adjourn was made, which prevailed.

THE FUNDING BILL AND THE BANKS.

A delegation of bankers, comprising the Subcommittee of the National Bank Committee of Seventy-six, viz., Messrs. Freeman Clarke, Ex-Controller of the Currency; Mr. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank of New-York; Mr. C. B. Hill, of Boston, and Messrs. Longstreet and Judson, of Syracuse, had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury this morning, and urged a change in the Funding bill now before the Senate, which would not make it compulsory to exchange their present bonds for bonds of a lower rate of interest. They did not get much encouragement from Mr. BOUTWELL.

TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The representatives of the Fire Insurance Companies were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, in reference to the remission of the one and a half per cent. tax, alluded to in these dispatches of yesterday. Although they have obtained no definite promises from the Committee, these gentlemen are confident that the Committee will report in favor of discontinuing the exaction.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The sentiment in favor of the San Domingo treaty is rapidly increasing, and the prospect for that ratification is very much improved by the very favorable result of the vote upon the question by the people of the Republic. Even the people in the interior, who are largely governed by fears and superstitions, and who were represented to be utterly opposed to the treaty, have given a very large majority for annexation. This important fact has stripped the enemies of the treaty of all their argument, and laid bare the lying character of their statements regarding the manner in which the treaty was negotiated. Another of the staple falsehoods in which they have indulged has been exposed. A representative of the firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, who was here yesterday, stated that their agent in San Domingo had informed them that he had received notice from President BAEZ that no further payment on the Hartmont loan would be received. On hearing of the negotiation of the treaty a large portion of the loan was taken in London, and £150,000 were shipped from that city by HARTMONT & Co., on the 7th of February to their agents, Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON, in New-York. The time of the contract expired Dec. 31, 1869. BAEZ would not be obliged to receive it in any event. But in addition to this BAEZ has given to this Government an assurance in writing that he will not accept the delivery of the money.

TEXAS.

The official certificates of the ratification by Texas of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were received this morning. Secretary BELKNAP laid them before the President, who at once communicated the fact to Congress. A bill for the admission of Texas will be immediately introduced and passed.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning to consider what should be done in regard to action on the Georgia bill, but no conclusion was reached. Messrs. STEWART, DRAKE, MORTON and THAYER proposed to strike out the Bingham amendment, which was opposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, and Mr. FERRY gave notice that he should not be bound by the decision of the caucus. The meeting, therefore, adjourned without a decision. The bill will probably be made the special order after the conclusion of the Funding bill, and the prospect now is that it will pass very nearly as it passed the House.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The visit of the President to the Capitol, yesterday, and his conferences with leading Senators regarding business, has caused much favorable comment to-day. At the White House the President's time is almost wholly occupied with such matters as Members of Congress bring to his attention, and these very seldom partake of an important public character. The interest thus manifested in leading measures is easily impressed upon members and must be productive of important results.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

Several bills and petitions are now before Congress asking for the creation of additional ports of entry and delivery. The Secretary of the Treasury appears to be of the opinion that it is not advisable to create any more at present, for the reason that many of these ports are now an actual loss to the Government, the imports being so small as not to justify the expense of keeping officers there to do the necessary work. The Department also contemplates recommending Congress to reduce the number of these now in existence. Bills are now before Congress for the following: St. Louis, a port of delivery; Jersey City, a port of entry; Peoria, Ill., a port of delivery; Council Bluffs, Iowa, delivery; St. Joseph, Mo., entry and delivery; Charleston, West Va., entry; Chattanooga, Tenn., delivery; La Crosse, Wis., entry; Vallego, Cal., entry. These bills were considered in the appropriate committee of Congress to-day, and referred to a subcommittee, with instructions to report at as early a day as possible.

PORT WARDENS.

It is stated in reference to the bill pending in Congress to make the Port Wardens of the port of New-York Federal instead of State officers, that Gov. HOFFMAN has upward of five hundred applications for these positions, which are less than a dozen in number. The Committee on Commerce of the House considered this bill to-day, but owing to the conflicting views of the Committee on the subject, it was postponed until next week. The Secretary of the Treasury, who has been consulted on the subject, is of opinion that Congress has the constitutional power to regulate the port warden system, a point which many lawyers of the Democratic faith are inclined to dispute. Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, introduced a bill some time ago containing an enactment of the State of Maryland, which empowered the Wardens of the Port of Baltimore to leavy a tax of two cents per ton on all ships entering the port, in order to carry out the rules and regulations of said Wardens. Representatives of the various steamship lines were here to-day to protest against the reënactment of the law. The feeling in Congress is decidedly opposed to taxing the shipping interest any higher than they are at present, and the bill of Mr. SWANN will probably be defeated.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Elections Committee to-day agreed to Gen. PAINE'S amendment to Mr. LAWRENCE'S bill for the punishment of frauds in the registration or elections for members of Congress and Presidential electors. Jurisdiction is given to the United States Courts to punish frauds of whatever character, or the illegal receiving or rejecting of votes in all elections as above. It is the determination of Congress to correct this evil wherever it can reach it by the aid of an uncontaminated and incorruptible National Judiciary.

UNITED STATES BUILDINGS IN ALBANY.

A delegation of Albanians, headed by Ex-Congressman J. V. L. PRUYN, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning and urged an appropriation for the construction of new public buildings in that city, to answer the purposes of a Court-house, Post-office and Revenue office. It was claimed that, as the Albany District paid $2,000,000 of revenue annually, the Government could and should provide such a building. The cost is proposed to be fixed at $400,000, and the delegation offered to secure the obligation of the City of Albany to pay any sum in excess of that amount which the building might cost. No conclusion was reached.

PERSONAL.

One of the minor excitements of the capital to-day was the presence of three or four intelligent young Chinamen, who were in charge of a white guide, on a tour of sightseeing around the building. What is particularly noteworthy in reference to them is that they have come here for the purpose of entering Howard University and going through a course of study, after which they will return to China.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The President has replied to the resolution of the Senate asking him to furnish information as to what legislation is necessary to answer the demands of justice and protect American interests in China and Japan, &c. Among the documents is a letter from GEO. F. SEWARD, Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, with reference to which the Secretary of State, in a communication to the President, says:

"Without committing his Department to the statements and views of Mr. SEWARD, he is of opinion it is desirable to give to litigants and to persons charged with crime an appeal from the Consular Courts to a higher judicial tribunal; but care must be taken to prevent litigants in civil cases, in a country where mercy is usually dear, from using the right of appeal solely for purposes of delay."

In reply to the second branch of the inquiry, whether any funds have been received from these countries which can be applied to the erection of suitable Legation buildings, Post-offices, Court-houses and jails, the Secretary says: "No such funds are now in custody of the Department of State." The Secretary thinks the public interests would be advanced by erecting at a moderate cost buildings for the purposes indicated. The business of the Courts requires some accommodation of this kind. The erection of public buildings for the Legation is a subject more appropriate for Congress than for himself to consider.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning were engaged in the discussion of Cuban affairs. They have before them all the facts in the case thus far furnished by the Department of State, but desire additional information before they come to conclusion on Mr. BANKS' resolution defining the relations between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain, in order to act upon it more intelligently. They have authorized the Chairman to invite the Secretary of State to be present at a special meeting of the Committee next Monday. There is reason to believe that a majority of the members are opposed to the joint resolution recently reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate this afternoon: GEORGE F. WESTON, Postmaster at Plymouth, Mass.; HARRIET A. PARKER, Postmaster at Kankakee, Ill.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the department of which Texas forms a part, inclosing copies of the new Constitution of that State, the ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and other papers, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEW ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Rules, made a report upon the future order of business directing that on the completion of the privileged morning hour business, and not later than 1 o'clock, the calendar of special orders, if any, for that day, including the unfinished business of the previous day, shall be taken up, and after that the calendar of general orders shall be proceeded with. A motion to pass over a pending subject shall, if carried, have the effect to leave it in its place on the calendar, and this, with a motion to place such subject at the foot of the calendar, shall be a privileged motion to be decided without debate. After the introduction of resolutions is completed resolutions introduced on the previous day shall be considered. All orders heretofore made setting apart particular days for certain classes of business are now abolished. The report was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead act, providing that applications to enter as an adjoining farm a quantity of land sufficient to make up 160 acres may be granted; also a joint resolution for the relief of certain settlers on lands within railroad withdrawals.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill for the relief of shipbuilders and dealers in shipbuilding materials, and to provide for the collection of claims against domestic ships and vessels.

It relates to the jurisdiction of United States Commissioners and Circuit Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution providing for the consideration in open session of treaties for annexation to the United States of the entire dominions of any foreign Power. Laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information relating to public lands in Indiana undisposed of; the amount disposed of in 1869; the prices received therefor, and relating to discontinuing the Land Office at Indianapolis, &c. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to consolidate the Northern and Southern Judicial Districts of the State of Florida. After remarks by Messrs. TRUMBULL and COLE, the bill was passed.

Mr. HOWARD called up the House bill amending the act providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation in Michigan. Passed.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the joint resolution for a survey and estimate of the cost of removing obstructions in the Bayou Tecke, Louisiana. Passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. HOWARD moved to amend the eighth section so as to authorize the banks to go to the Treasury and exchange the bonds which they have already deposited, for the new bonds provided for by this bill on such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury may think equitable. The question to which he called attention was, how were the banks to obtain the bonds they had deposited? Were they to go into the market and use other means to purchase up bonds issued under this act, and take them to the Treasury and substitute them for the old bonds? He urged his amendment, in order that there might be no question, either on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the banks, on the subject, and to remedy what he considered to be an omission in the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the amendment as superfluous, and intended to complicate the bill.

Mr. CONKLING argued to show the necessity of some clear arrangement by which the difference in value between the old bonds of the banks and the new bonds should be equitably arranged.

Mr. HAMLIN said he appreciated the importance of a Funding bill, but he would not vote for a measure which sought to coerce the banks into a line of policy which neither law, justice, nor equity, required. He argued to show that the proposed permission of the banks to exchange their bonds was really compulsory, and that the difference in the rate of interest would subject the banks to great injustice.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was then rejected—a division resulting in 14 to 23.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM claimed that the Government had no right to diminish the value of its obligations and compel the banks to take them.

Mr. SHERMAN believed the National banks ought cheerfully to aid in reducing the public debt, and said he had not expected any complaint from that quarter. He said the banks were asked to yield only one half of one per cent. interest, on their bonds, while as a return they would receive a bond exempt from income tax and all other taxation, and had many privileges not belonging to the ten-forties. The monopoly of issuing paper money was also a valuable privilege. He thought the interest of the banks was to be promoted by this bill, and could not see any reason for them to complain.

Mr. CONKLING referred to the systematic constraint under which the national banks came into existence, and claimed they were the representatives of an agreement, the other party to which was the Government of the United States. These banks were the possessors of four classes of bonds, three of which bore six per cent. interest, the ten-forties bearing five. The average bond which they were required to substitute, bears four and a half per cent. Then how did the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) make it out that the difference was only one-half of one per cent? His own estimate made the difference one and one-half per cent. Was this an honest business transaction? If it was, why did not the Government undertake to say to individual holders of its bonds, that which it proposed to say to the banks? In the former case, it might be called repudiation, but the reason advanced as against the banks was the power retained by Congress in the National Currency act, to alter, repeal or amend bank charters. As a question of power, distinguishing between the power to do a thing and the right to do it, we might repudiate the public debt, and refuse to pass all appropriations, but we would have no right to do that. He denied that the provision to compel, under penalties, parties having vested rights to surrender these rights, was the execution of the reservation to alter or to repeal a charter to which he had referred. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that all questions touching the national banks would be considered separately, and that a Funding bill would be reported which would be simply that which its name purported.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to strike out the eighth section requiring the substitution by the banks of the new bonds authorized by the bill for the bonds now deposited in the Treasury.

Mr. CASSERLY favored an entire reform in the national banking system, believing a remedy was demanded by the people of the country by which the burdens of the system would be removed. He expressed himself desirous of compelling the banks to pay a large proportion of their enormous profits to the Government. Regarding them as burdens upon the people, he would welcome any controversy the probable effect of which would be to bring the interests of the banks into direct antagonism with the policy of the Government. His only objection to the eighth section was its extreme moderation in reference to the banks.

Mr. SUMNER asserted the right and duty of Congress to coerce the banks into taking the new bonds, regarding it as an essential part of the work of financial reconstruction.

Mr. POMEROY submitted an amendment to restrict the operation of the eighth section to the new banks, and providing that, as the bonds now held by the old banks mature, the new bonds shall be substituted.

The Senate then, at 4½ o'clock, took a recess till 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking an appropriation of $160,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the Marine Hospital service. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE FUNDING DEBATE RESUMED.

Several bills of minor importance were passed. The consideration of the Funding bill was then resumed, and

Mr. CORBETT advocated his amendment to the eighth section, to leave it optional with the banks to deposit the new bonds, believing that sound policy dictated that the banks should be treated with fairness.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed the requirement upon the banks to substitute the new bonds for the old bonds as impolitic, inasmuch as the latter were already placed, and by disturbing them the currency of the country might be affected.

Mr. SUMNER submitted an amendment to require that two-thirds of the bonds to be deposited shall be of the four per cent. instead of the one-third from each class.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN, referring to the large profits of the national banks, stated that according to the reports of the banks, taking their own statements, their net profits were ten and one-fourth per cent., and that they could make, legitimately, larger profits than could private bankers. The report of the Controller of the Currency shewed this. He made the statement by way of reply to the claim that it would be a hardship to force the banks to take a four per cent. bond.

Mr. CONKLING said that neither the incidental expenses nor the enormous load of national, State and local taxation upon the banks had been deducted from the estimate of profits just stated by the Senator, (Mr. THURMAN,) and therefore the figures were erroneous. He knew personally of several country banks where no such profits were realized.

Mr. THURMAN replied by quoting further from the report of the Controller of the Currency in corroboration of his previous statement.

Mr. HAMLIN said his objection to the eighth section was that it assumed by mere brute force to say to the banks they shall sell their bonds, whereas the bonds of '81 were not redeemable. He therefore moved to amend so as to limit the provision to the banks whose bonds had become redeemable, and as they shall become redeemable.

Mr. MORTON made some remarks to show that the great desideratum to be obtained by the present legislation was cheap money for the country by compelling the banks to lend their money at not over seven per cent. In regard to the bill itself he thought an entirely different measure should be proposed.

Mr. HAMLIN'S amendment was defeated by yeas 16, nays 28.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S amendment was then rejected by yeas 14, nays 28.

After several ineffectual motions to adjourn, the Senate finally at 10½ o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of the Philadelphia workingmen against the views of the Free Trade League on the tariff, and for a reduction of the duties on coffee, tea, drugs and spices.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WELLS, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the Norfolk, Louisville and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Norfolk, Va., *via* Louisville, Ky., to St. Louis, Mo. Recommitted.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to report from the Committee on Public Lands, and put upon its passage, a bill declaring forfeited to the Government, and open to homestead settlement, all the lands not legally disposed of that were granted to Louisiana in 1856 to aid in the construction of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. Messrs. ROGERS and TRIMBLE objected.

THE INCOME TAX IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution reciting that a person named COLE, representing himself as a lawyer in the employment of the Government, had written letters to numerous parties in Brooklyn and New-York requesting them to call on him at his private office and explain their income returns for years past and correct them if irregular, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any person or persons other than regularly appointed Internal Revenue officers had been or were now employed in Brooklyn or New-York to aid in the collection of internal revenue, and if so by what authority. Adopted.

THE AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

The House then resumed consideration of the New-York and Washington Air-line Rail-road bill, and Mr. SWANN concluded his argument against it, which he had commenced yesterday. Mr. TWITCHELL then moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Monday, the 11th of April. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill was not postponed—yeas 60, nays 91.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered an amendment as to awards for property taken, and reserving to Congress the power to change, alter or amend the act.

Pending its consideration the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday morning.

REDUCTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The House then (at 1:20 o'clock) took up the bill to reduce the number of officers of the army.

Mr. LOGAN addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He characterized the present organization of the army as the clumsiest to be found in the world. The bill did not propose to curtail the army to the extent that the Committee and himself thought necessary, but only to the extent that it was supposed Congress would sanction. Previous to last November there were 622 supernumerary army officers. That number, according to the report of the Secretary of War, had been reduced by assignment, transfers, resignations, dismissals, deaths, &c., to 509 on the 1st of November. The first section provided for the assembling of a Board to examine into the military record, qualifications and general fitness of all army officers below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to recommend those to be retained. The Board is to report its recommendations to the President, who is authorized to make and order such transfers, and with the consent of the Senate to make such appointments as he shall deem proper, if the officers so recommended to vacancies then existing in the line or staff, or that may occur within six months thereafter. All officers not recommended by the Board for transfer or appointment are to be, after the approval of the report by the President, honorably mustered out; and all those recommended, who may not be transferred or appointed by the President within six months, are also to be mustered out; no transfers or appointments to be made within six months, except from the list so recommended to the President by the Board. He asserted that the staff of the American army of 37,000 men was as large as the staff of the French army of 500,000 men, and as large as the staff of the Russian army of 800,000 men. The staff corps of the American army in 1860 consisted of 350 officers, and in 1869 of 663 officers, being 313 more than in 1860. At that time those officers were mostly Lieutenants and Captains, but now they were all Majors, Lieutenant-Colonels, Colonels and Brigadier-Generals. The proportion of officers to men in the American army was one commissioned officer to every ten men, and one non-commissioned officer to every six men, or about the rate of two and one-third officers—commissioned and non-commissioned—to every ten men. In the French, English, Prussian and other European armies the lowest rate was twenty men to each commissioned officer. Russia, with an army of eight hundred thousand men, had a staff corps of only 360 officers; Prussia, with five hundred thousand men, a staff corps of only one hundred officers; Austria, with five hundred thousand men, a staff corps of 165 officers, and Italy the same; and France 580 staff officers, and yet if any body undertook to cut down or prune this large staff corps, he was denounced all over the country as making war upon the men who had won victories for the country. He ridiculed the idea of putting Major Generals and Brigadier Generals at the head of Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, where their duties were to be judges of boots, and shoes, and hats, and bean soup (laughter.) The Pay Department was entirely too large, if not unnecessary. In the European armies, the Commissary and Pay Departments were consolidated, and the men were paid by sergeants or civilians, who drew pay as clerks. He then explained and enforced the propriety of the third, fourth and fifth sections, which provide that the offices of General and Lieutenant-General of the army shall continue until a vacancy shall occur and no longer, and that there shall be only three Major-Generals and six Brigadier-Generals, after the 1st of September, 1870, to be selected by the President without regard to seniority; the others to be mustered out of service. He cursorily explained the succeeding sections. The sixth section provides that the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General and Judge Advocate General shall have the rank and pay of Colonel; but that the present incumbents may continue in their offices at that rank. The seventh section allows one year's pay and allowances to all officers mustered out under the bill. The eighth section repeals the sixteenth section of the act of Aug. 3, 1861, which limits the number of officers on the retired list of the army to seven per cent. of the whole number of the existing officers, the number to be retired to be within the discretion of the President, except that the whole number retired shall not exceed 250. The ninth section abolishes the brevet rank, and forbids the assumption of the title or the wearing of the uniform of a higher rank than that actually held. The eleventh section forbids an army officer to hold a civil office, whether by election or appointment. He referred in that connection to the case of Gen. BUTTERFIELD, dismissed from the civil service for his connection with the gold operations in New-York, as he said, but still holding the rank of Colonel in the army and not Court-martialed; hence the two things were incompatible. The twelfth section repealed the second section of the act of the 30th of June, 1866, which makes the General of the Army superior to the President. He knew why that law had been passed, but he regarded it as both unconstitutional and improper. If Gen. SHERMAN were to perpetrate the highest crime he could not be arrested, or relieved, or Court-martialed by the President. The thirteenth section provided for transferring the control of the Indian affairs to the War Department; but after he had read the account of the Piegan massacre his blood ran cold in his veins, and he wanted to ask the Committee to strike out that section and let the Indian Bureau remain where it is, and the Committee had agreed to that. The fourteenth section regulates the pay of officers. In explaining the necessity for it Mr. LOGAN made a statement as to the effect of the present system of making allowances for forage, rations, quarters, &c. The pay proper of the General of the Army was $4,500, but he actually received from the Government for pay and allowances $19,278. The mode of figuring up these allowances he never could make out. The pay proper of the Lieutenant-General was $3,240, but the amount which he drew was $14,118. The pay proper of Major-Generals was $2,640, but the amount drawn by Major-Gen. HALLECK was $9,869; by Gen. MEADE, $9,342; by Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, $9,524; by Gen. HANCOCK, $9,735; and by Gen. SCHOFIELD, $7,432. He did not understand why these differences were, but the reason assigned in Gen. SCHOFIELD'S case was that he had not been reported as drawing any commutation. The pay proper of Brigadier-Generals was $1,448, but they actually drew $7,428. The Committee proposed to fix the pay of officers definitely as follows, in lieu of pay proper and all sorts of commutations:

General, $12,000. [The House would recollect, he said, that the Chief-Justice of the United States received only $8,500 a year; the associate Judges, $6,000; the Speaker of the House, $8,000, and the Vice-President—the second highest officer of the Government—$8,000. It might be said that this salary would be too small to permit of receptions and entertainments to be given; but he did not think that the people were willing to be taxed for any such purpose.] Lieutenant-General, $10,000. [It seemed to him that that was a very good salary for a young man without a family.] Major-Generals, $7,500; Brigadier-Generals, $5,000; Colonels, $3,500; Lieutenant-Colonels, $3,000; Majors, $2,500; Captains, (mounted,) $2,000; Captain, (not mounted,) $1,800; Adjutant, $1,800; Regimental Quartermaster, $1,800; First Lieutenant, (mounted,) $1,600; First Lieutenant, (not mounted,) $1,500; Second Lieutenant, (mounted,) $1,500; Second Lieutenant, (not mounted,) $1,400; Chaplain, $1,200; Aid-de-Camp to Major-General, $200 additional; Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General, $150 additional; Acting Assistant Commissary, $100 additional; fuel and forage in kind to be issued by the Quartermaster's Department as now allowed by law and regulations; officers when traveling under orders, and not furnished with transportation, to be allowed ten cents a mile; retired officers to receive seventy-five per cent. of the pay of the rank on which they are retired.

In conclusion Mr. LOGAN was permitted to occupy nearly two hours. He asserted that there would be saved by this bill, in pay of officers alone, over $1,500,000, and as to the saving of commutation, it was impossible to calculate it. His own estimate was that the saving to be effected by the bill would approximate $3,000,000.

The bill was then considered by sections for amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the first section by providing that the reports of the Board shall set forth the instances of inexperience, inefficiency, immoral conduct, or other causes, on which they are founded, in each case, to be open to public inspection.

Mr. LOGAN assented to the amendment, and it was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER also moved to amend the first section by providing that the Board shall not hold its sessions within five hundred miles of Washington. He did not wish it to be subject to Washington influence.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the amendment on the ground that the records that were to be examined were all at the War Department here.

The amendment was rejected, and the section was agreed to.

The second section, which provides that any officer transferred to fill a vacancy of the grade previously held by him shall take rank in such grade from the date of his commission, was agreed to without amendment.

The third section was also agreed to without a proposition of amendment.

Mr. PLATT moved to strike out the fourth section to reduce the number of Major-Generals to three. He did not wish to throw the disagreeable duty on the President of designating who should be mustered out.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved as a substitute for the fourth section, that there should be no promotion to the grade of Major-General until the number on the active list is reduced to three. He argued that gratitude to these men should be shown at least to the extent of letting them retain the positions which they so nobly won.

Mr. PLATT withdrew his amendment.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, referred to Mr. KELLEY'S sympathy for the Major-Generals, while he had nothing to say for the subordinate officers embraced in the first section.

Mr. LOGAN criticised Mr. KELLEY in the same sense, remarking that he was silent when the matter of five hundred Majors, Captains and Lieutenants was concerned; but when it was proposed to touch the feather on a Major-General's hat, then his sympathies were enlisted, and he stood erect like a mighty giant, and made his agreeable voice reverberate through the hall in behalf of the Generals.

Mr. KELLEY replied to Mr. LOGAN, and said that he (KELLEY) had stood for the oppressed and downtrodden, while his (Mr. LOGAN'S) voice had rung through these halls as one of the party that was trampling on humanity and all its rights. He (KELLEY) had never mingled his voice, whether agreeable or disagreeable to the gentleman's ear, with the clanking of the slaves' chains, or the groans and tears of gangs of slaves. He would gladly go back to the first section and provide that Majors, Captains and Lieutenants should only be mustered out when found worthless. He regarded the bill as a particularly harsh one, and one which, if passed, would pass into history as a burning and shining evidence of the aphorism that "Republics are ungrateful."

Mr. LOGAN did not know that the bill had anything to do with his record.

Mr. KELLEY—Nor had my name, which the gentleman mentioned in the House.

Mr. LOGAN—I beg the gentleman's pardon for having mentioned his name. If I had thought of it I certainly should not have done so small a thing. [Laughter.] As to cracking my whip over slaves, I never did it: and if I choose to undertake now to defend my record I am certainly able to do it. I will only make this further remark to the gentleman, (Mr. KELLY) that as much as he talks about slaves, I have stricken the chains from more limbs than he or all his ancestors have done, or his posterity ever will do.

The amendment was rejected and the section was agreed to.

Mr. NEGLEY offered an amendment to be added to the first section for the mustering out of all military store-keepers in the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, and all medical store-keepers within six months, and the offices abolished. After remarks by him largely in criticism of West Point as an aristocratic institution, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SLOCUM, a member of the Military Committee, said that while concurring in reporting the bill, he did not agree to the statement made by the Chairman as to the extravagance of the army. He asserted that it cost less to-day than it did ten years ago in gold. It could even compare favorably in that respect with foreign armies. Nor did he believe one word as to the clumsy organization of the army. What that army had done in the late war was the best proof of its efficient organization. It had won the admiration of France, the greatest military Power of the world. As to West Point and its responsibility for JEFFERSON DAVIS, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. NEGLEY) might as well say, because AARON BURR was educated at Princeton, N. J., that College ought to be abolished. West Point was responsible for the soldierly qualities and culture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and in that respect it had no cause to be ashamed of him. It was Congress that was responsible for his traitorous course. As to its being an aristocratic institution, if the boys that went there were aristocrats, they were the funniest looking set of aristocrats he had ever seen. He believed that three-fourths of them had not money enough on their arrival there to buy a dinner with. Gen. SHERIDAN had told him recently that that was his case.

Mr. LOGAN presumed that when the gentleman from New-York referred to the good organization of the army, he meant the organization during the war.

Mr. SLOCUM replied in the affirmative. He agreed in the main with the Chairman of the Committee, that the staff corps could be much reduced.

The sections from four to eleven were agreed to without amendment.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to amend the eleventh section, which forbids any officer to hold civil appointments, by providing that it shall not apply to retired officers.

Mr. LOGAN opposed it.

After discussion, the amendment was rejected.

The eleventh and twelfth sections were agreed to. Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the thirteenth section, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and to insert in lieu of it a section providing that Professors of the Military Academy, whose service in the army and at the Academy exceeds twenty-five years, shall have the assimilated rank of Colonel of engineers, and that Professors whose service is less than twenty-five years and more than fifteen years, shall have the assimilated rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of engineers, and putting such Professors on the same footing as all other officers of the army as regards retirement from active service. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN moved to amend the fourteenth section, fixing the pay of officers, by providing that in addition to the pay fixed there shall be paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier-General, including Chaplains and others having assimilated rank and pay, ten per cent. of their current yearly pay for each term of five years' continuous service, provided the total amount of such amount for length of service shall in no case exceed forty per cent. on the yearly pay of his grade, and provided that the pay of Colonel shall in no case exceed $4,500, nor the pay of Lieutenant-Colonel $4,000. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN also moved to amend the same section by adding the word "quarters" to the proviso which authorizes the issue of fuel and forage in kind to officers by the Quartermaster's Department. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the proviso by making it read "sold" instead of "issued." After argument it was rejected.

Mr. LOGAN moved an additional section, as section 15, providing that artillery officers below the grade of field officer, shall not, hereafter, be promoted without passing an examination by a Coard of three artillery officers. If they fail to pass, they are to be suspended from promotion for one year, and if on reëxamination they do not pass, they are to be dropped from the rolls. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the first section by providing that the Board shall not recommend a greater number of officers for retention than are required to fill the several grades of the army as organized according to law. Agreed to.

This closed the consideration of the bill by sections.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays on its passage, but they were not ordered. The bill was then passed.

Several members were permitted to file speeches for publication in the *Globe* on the Army bill, among them Mr. MORRILL.

The House then at 5 o'clock adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

A Divorce Bill Rejected in New-Jersey—A Baltimore Police Commissioner—Homestead Exemption in Virginia.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—In the Senate this afternoon a bill was introduced authorizing Sheriffs to appoint deputies to arrest criminal offenders on their own warrant. A good part of the afternoon was occupied in discussing the consolidated charter for Jersey City, Bergen and Hudson City. A number of amendments were adopted, including one to protect the rights of the State to lands under water. The bill contains 207 sections. The bill for the drainage of the marsh lands of the State excited a long debate. After exempting Passaic County from its provions it was ordered to a third reading. A joint resolution was introduced in the House this morning requesting Congress to call a convention of the States for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The bill granting divorces from persons that have been insane for ten years was rejected by an unanimous vote. A bill was introduced to tax the railroad lands and other property of the Erie Railroad Company in this State, one-half of one per cent., and authorizing it to build a branch road from Hudson County to Port Jervis, with the privilege of connecting with other railroads in Passaic, Morris and Sussex Counties. The bill enabling Captains of New-Jersey vessels to act as their own pilots while sailing in or out of New-Jersey ports, was ordered to a third reading. The bill authorizing the Central Railroad Company to construct a branch road between Elizabeth and Newark, was passed by a vote of 42 to 14. The bill authorizing the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to build a road from the Belvidere Railroad to a point on the Central Railroad, passed by 43 to 11.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—The Legislature, on joint ballot to-day, elected JNO. W. DAVIS as Police Commissioner for the unexpired term of Commissioner JARRETT, deceased. Mr. DAVIS was formerly Sheriff of Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—The Legislature has passed the Homestead Exemption bill, exempting $2,000 in property from execution. Also the bill requiring office holders to take an oath to support the State and Federal Constitutions.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—By the passage by the Legislature of the bill establishing a Bureau of Insurance, foreign corporations will be required to deposit $100,000 of securities.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10.—In the Senate to-day, the Railroad Consolidation bill was reconsidered and laid on the table, where it will probably rest till next session. In the House a resolve was presented in favor of Mount Desert as a naval station of the United States, and another providing for the preservation of the harbors of Maine, which were sent to the Committee on Federal Relations.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—In the Legislature the Educational bill finally passed. A bill has passed the House giving the Louisiana Sulphur Mining Company $300,000 of the State bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, enfranchising rebels and extending suffrage to the negroes, passed the House to-night by a vote of 81 to 33. They were already adopted by the Senate.

PUBLIC MEN OF OTHER DAYS.

Some of Ex-Gov. Seymour's Recollections of Them.

From the Utica Herald, March 10.

The last lecture of the course before the Utica Mechanics' Association, was delivered at Mechanics' Hall by Gov. SEYMOUR, last evening. The subject selected, "Recollections of Public Men," together with the reputation of the speaker, brought together a large audience.

Gov. SEYMOUR introduced his subject by referring to the remarkable body of men, who forty years ago assembled in the halls of Congress, and occupied prominent places before the American public. These were men who lived during eras marked by remarkable events, who had been schooled in oratory and had profited by the study of eminent masters of elocution. The habits of the people at that time were such that the utterances of public men made a deep impression, and their course was closely watched and keenly criticised. Of his personal recollections of some of the eminent men of that age, Mr. SEYMOUR proposed to speak. JOHN RANDOLPH he characterized as the sensational man of his day; a man of strange appearance, a strong mind and keen wit; in face and dress somewhat reminding one of an old woman. ALEXANDER STEVENS, of Georgia, bears a resemblance to RANDOLPH. In disposition, RANDOLPH was sharp, shrewd, impatient, and disposed to be malignant.

Mr. SEYMOUR met JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in Washington, and at his residence met HENRY CLAY. ADAMS he described as a small man with a frigid, uninviting, formal manner. This reserve he attributed to the early associations thrown around ADAMS in his youth, when his native New-England was governed by a system of mutual inspection. CLAY was, on the contrary, genial and winning in his manner and address. In private life Mr. ADAMS possessed ability to interest from his vast fund of personal observation, and in a great measure cast aside his reserve. He was a man of great strength of will; thoroughly in love with public life, and determined to die, as he did die, with his harness on.

Gen. JACKSON was a tall, erect, commanding man, with much of the military chieftain in his appearance, strong willed, and perhaps possessed of a quick temper; but holding his temper well under control. No man of his time could get mad so judiciously. He was a good judge of human nature, and always knew his man before losing his temper. Uneducated himself, and surrounded by able and disciplined minds, he always did his own thinking, and to the last moment of his life exercised great control over the public mind. To this day public men are advised to "do as JACKSON did."

In person JOHN C. CALHOUN was not unlike JACKSON, except that CALHOUN possessed wonderful eyes. He had a keen insight into the future, and was a prophet rather than a conspirator. In speaking he depended entirely upon his reasoning powers. The first word of his speech was the first word of his argument, and the last word of his argument was the last word of his speech. He possessed no faculty of judging character, but fascinated by his straightforward, frank way with his fellow men.

Between CLAY, JACKSON and CALHOUN the resemblance was wonderful. It was because CLAY and JACKSON were so much alike that they hated each other as they did. CLAY possessed a rich voice, musical even to his enemies. He was chivalrous, patriotic; by nature a politician as well as a statesman.

WEBSTER was characterized as the greatest, and yet the weakest of them all. By nature intended for a writer and a student, and yet a great man, great wherever placed. The triumphs for which he is remembered, are literary triumphs.

Among men from Oneida County, HENRY R. STORRS was characterized by eminent public men as "he from Oneida County who excels us all in debate." Although now nearly forgotten even here, he was the greatest American orator after PATRICK HENRY. He was a man of portly, commanding presence, with a wonderfully musical voice, only equaled by the voice of CLAY. His erratic and uncertain temperament was assigned as the reason why he had been so soon forgotten.

Attorney General TALCOTT, also of this county, was at times grand in his eloquence. Chief Justice MARSHALL said that TALCOTT made the greatest legal argument he ever listened to. Of our men noted at that time only one representative is left, the Hon. W. J. BACON, late Justice of the Supreme Court.

In conclusion, the speaker believed that the average American intellect was improving, but diverted from the channels where these men sought renown. Then, too, men to be heard must be in earnest. These men were swayed by strong passions; they believed in the wickedness of their enemies. Now men are fiercely attacked, but the accusers are not credited, and we hardly dare assail a political man, for we know not how soon we may be called upon to affiliate with him in party measures.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Proceedings in the Legislature—Remarks of Minister Daru—The Arrest of Don Carlos—Presentation to Pierre Bonaparte—Ex-Queen Isabella in the Courts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

In my last I referred to the opening debate on the interpellations of M. JULES FAVRE. The speech of the Republican orator was, I told you, an able one, but too much elaborated. It wearied the attention of the Chamber, a great fault in a philippic of this kind, for in parliamentary as in military tactics an assault should be "short, sharp and decisive." The conclusion sought to be established by the speech—the necessity of an immediate dissolution—was successfully combatted by M. PENARD, formerly Minister of the Interior, who, however, spoiled the effect of his discourse by seeking to prove the necessity of moving slowly with the projected reforms embraced in the Ministerial programme.

The event in the sitting of yesterday was the speech of M. DARU, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, to the surprise of every one, undertook to reply to M. JULES FAVRE, in lieu of M. EMILE OLLIVIER. The circumstances which necessitated this substitution are readily to be understood. It was not deemed advisable to put forward, on a question involving the political antecedents and consistency of the speaker, M. FAVRE's old colleague of the Left, the Minister of Justice.

Comte DARU's speech was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause from the Center Gauche, cries of "*tres bien*" from the Center Droit, and an occasional expression of approval from the Left. One of the passages the most applauded was that in which M. DARU said: "France is tired of everything but liberty." It was impossible not to be penetrated with the frankness, the honesty and the manliness of this speech, which, although read from a paper, was delivered with expression and emphasis. M. DARU was evidently suffering from a severe cold, and in order the better to catch what fell from him, the Deputies of the Opposition descended from their seats into the hemicycle at the foot of the tribune.

After the Minister had closed his remarks, the Chamber took a recess of about twenty minutes, and a number of members crowded round him to offer him their congratulations. Among them was M. THIERS, who said to him, "I never heard a Ministerial speech more *apropos* or effective." Immediately on the recess being announced, the members of the Center Droit and Center Gauche passed into the *Salle des Conferences* to agree upon a common order of the day, the speech of M. DARU having facilitated a fusion. When the sitting was resumed, M. GUYOT MONTPAYROUX ascended the tribune, but the agitation was too great for him to obtain a patient hearing. The greater part of his speech was lost by all but the stenographers. And yet it was sufficiently remarkable to rivet attention. He maintained that the inevitable result of universal suffrage and the irresistible tendency of the European populations was the Republic. It was impossible to arrest the current in that direction. All that could be done was to canalize it in order to render it beneficial and fruitful. The work of the Empire, according to the speaker, was to prepare, by a series of Democratic and liberal institutions, the advent—it might be distant, but inevitable—of the form of government which was best adapted to universal suffrage.

M. JULES FAVRE followed, and was listened to with almost religious silence. After bearing testimony to the loyalty of M. DARU in terms which showed indirectly the little confidence he felt in that of M. OLLIVIER, he again assailed the Ministry, this time borrowing and enlarging upon some of the arguments of M. MONTPAYROUX. One of the passages of his speech, which excited most the ire of the Right, and called for the interference of the President, was that in which he insinuated that the Prefect of Police, M. PIETRI, was the real author of the "pretended" *émeutes* for which so many innocent people were incarcerated. In dwelling again on the necessity of a dissolution, he made a successful hit in reply to the interruptions of the Droite, which is always scared by the idea of being sent back to its constituents. "I myself," he said, "was returned with difficulty, and when I speak of a dissolution I am entitled to the credit of disinterestedness."

The signification of the vote adopted by the Chamber, and which was the result of the fusion of the two orders of the day promulgated by the Center Droit and Center Gauche, is the temporary triumph of the Ministry. It remains to be seen whether the current of public opinion and the influence of party tactics, will not soon force them beyond the limits to which they seek to confine themselves.

The Ministry were not more satisfied with the result of this discussion than was M. THIERS. He observed he was leaving the Chamber with an expression of profound satisfaction. "We might almost fancy ourselves in the English Parliament."

The interpellations of M. JULES FAVRE and other members of the Gauche as to whether the Government intends to persevere in the system of official candidatures, are on the order list for to-day. It is anticipated that they will give rise to a very angry discussion. M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE being prepared to defend those of his administration.

DON CARLOS.

News reached Paris last night of the arrest of Don CARLOS by the French authorities at Lyons. It appears that the Carlist insurgents in Spain only awaited the arrival of the Prince and CABRERA on the French frontier to raise the standard of insurrection. Don CARLOS hastened from Switzerland to attend the rendezvous. Immediately upon the arrival of the Prince at Lyons he was waited upon by the Police authorities, who reminded him that a sojourn upon the French territory was forbidden to him, except in the Department du Nord. They accordingly required him either to remain immediately to that department or to quit France. He preferred the latter alternative, and at once returned to Switzerland. CABRERA has not as yet made his appearance on French territory. The movements of the Carlist chiefs who are residing at Biarritz and Bayonne are being closely watched, and the French Government, it is said, is about to have them removed into the interior. There was a report current on the Bourse yesterday that the Duc DE MONTPENSIER was to be proclaimed King of Spain to-day by a *coup d'état*, but I need scarcely add that it is without foundation.

PRESENTATION TO PIERRE BONAPARTE.

In my last I expressed doubts as to the correctness of the statement which appeared in the *Gaulois* relative to the presentation of a carabine and a congratulatory address to Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, the murderer of VICTOR NOIR, by members of the American colony in Paris. Since then I have seen the gentleman who furnished the article to that journal, and who assures me that he was present in the Prince's room in the prison when the weapon was brought to him, and that he read the address and the signatures, one-half of which were those of females. I have made persevering efforts to get at some of these names, but my informant refuses to give them, as he says they were communicated to him confidentially by the Prince.

THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.

There is a suit now in progress before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine in which M. and Mme. CASILINI figure as plaintiffs and the ex-Queen ISABELLA as defendant. The facts are not yet fully before the public, but it appears the suit has been brought to recover a sum of 25,000 francs for expenses incurred by the plaintiffs in a secret political mission to Spain, which had been intrusted to them by Her Majesty. The Queen merely puts forward the defence that a French tribunal is incompetent to try the case, as she and her husband are foreigners. But M. DUVERDY, the counsel for the plaintiffs, having established the competency of the French jurisdiction, the affair will be heard and decided in the course of a week. The following letters, addressed by Mme. CASILINI to Queen ISABELLA, were read in Court.

MAY 9, 1869.

YOUR MAJESTY: Forgive a mother who finds her sons in disgrace. The husband of my daughter ADELINE, with whom your Majesty is well acquainted, committed several youthful imprudences in going to Spain. Duped by men to whom he ought not to have listened, he signed two bills, one of 10,000 francs and another of 15,000.

My poor girl ADELINE, in order to pay the first, which was due on the 1st of the month, pawned her jewels for 10,000 francs, and settled the account. On the 15th the second is due, and Heaven knows what sacrifices they will have to make, for I can do nothing for them at present. So I thought to myself: "It would be nothing for the Queen to help the family out of such a terrible position." I confided this idea to my daughter, but she said: "Oh, I would sooner die than ask such a favor of Her Majesty."

The next morning I went into her room and found her in tears. I asked her why she was crying. She said, "Oh, we are so near the 15th!" Oh, your Majesty! I cannot describe to you my feelings at that moment. Then I thought, after all, if I wrote to the Queen, she would perhaps save them. If my daughter knew it, she would never forgive me. But I am a mother, and I grieve to see my children suffer. It would have been my duty to come and throw myself at the feet of your Majesty, but my sorrow has brought on illness, so that I cannot leave the house.

Trusting in your Majesty's goodness, I kiss her hand, and remain, her faithful servant,

TERESA SFARZA CESARINI.

This letter remained without any answer, and, on the 1st of July following, the Queen received a second letter, couched in very different terms, and conveying, not an appeal to her pity, but a threat:

MADAME: Will Her Majesty deign to excuse the liberty we take in reminding her of the gracious promise she made to us, in our last interview, with regard to the indemnity we solicited of her.

Her Majesty recalls, doubtless, the explanations that were given on this subject. Her Majesty will not forget the danger of the mission intrusted to M. CASALINI, the sums advanced by him for a voyage, the expenses of which have been considerably augmented by the serious incident which terminated it. Her Majesty is equally aware of the difficulties of the task assigned to Mme. SFORZA CESARINI CASALINI, whose devotion she acknowledged in the most flattering terms, and yet these advances, which exhausted our resources, are the only result we have obtained from this double mission.

We thought, and we think still, that Her Majesty, having an exact knowledge of all these facts, is the best judge of this matter. We are also convinced that Her Majesty, in her gracious appreciation of what is just, will not overlook our services and the indemnity due to us.

In this situation we earnestly solicit Her Majesty to honor us with an answer, and we take, with all due respect, the liberty of adding that, should Her Majesty not think fit to pay attention to our claims, we shall be under the painful necessity of submitting this matter to the law.

We have the honor to be Her Majesty's humble and obedient servants,

NAPOLEON CASALINI,
ADELE SFORZA CESARINI DI CASALINI.

This letter also remained unanswered, whereupon the husband and wife determined to seek redress from the law.

SPAIN.

Division in the Ministerial Majority—Porto Rico Reforms—Risings and Disorder—Finance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 21, 1870.

A division has manifested itself, of late, in the ranks of the Ministerial majority, which would place the existence of the Prim-Rivero Ministry in jeopardy if affairs in Spain were managed in accordance with the rules and principles of parliamentary government. Some fifty or sixty Progressists announced that it was their intention to support the Ministers on all political questions, but they expressed their disapproval of the administrative and economical measures of the Government.

PORTO RICO REFORMS.

The reforms in the Constitution of Porto Rico have been vigorously opposed by the Unionists and the Republicans. A bill has been presented to the Cortes for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles, but rejected by the Minister of the Colonies. In order to prevent a rupture among the freshly reconciled factions of the majority, a friend of Gen. PRIM proposed to the Radicals and the Progressists to assemble in a recent sitting at the Cortes in order to come to an understanding, and to consider the possibility of maintaining undisturbed the harmony which exists among them, but which does not seem likely to be of long duration. Notwithstanding the secrecy of this meeting I am able to give you some interesting details regarding it. Senor LOPEZ BOTAS, after having explained the motives which actuated the assembly, called upon Señor RIVERO to speak. The latter expressed the wish that the different fractions of the majority should not diverge from the course pursued by the Government, which, it was his opinion, was that intended by the revolution. He added that, in presence of the movements of the Carlists, the Radicals should hold together more than ever, and that it would be useful to elect a committee of management, the organization of which should be immediately effected.

Gen. PRIM supported the opinions of his colleague. He expressed his regret at seeing the Liberal Union at variance with the Government on the question of Porto Rico. M. BECERRA, Colonial Minister, expressed at length his ideas on the innovations he proposed to introduce into the administration of the colonies. He declared further, that all the efforts he had made to decide this important question, so as to conciliate the Unionists, had been of no avail. Gen. PRIM had recourse to the arguments which he always employs whenever a Ministerial crisis occurs. He conjured his friends not to provoke a rupture with the Liberal Unionists, and he expressed the firm belief that the question which divides the Monarchists would not lead to a crisis in the Cabinet. It would, at the most, occasion the resignation of one of his friends, who was, however, deserving of the consideration and the sympathy of all.

Notwithstanding the approval by the Council of Ministers of the propositions of M. BECERRA, before presenting them to the Cortes, it is probable they will disclaim all alliance with the Colonial Minister, and he will thus be sacrificed to their duplicity.

RISINGS AND DISORDER.

In Portugal 200 Carlists have risen to the cry of "Long live Don MIGUEL!" They are dispersed all over the country, inciting the peasants to revolt and tempting them with money. A body of troops has been organized to pursue them. In Spain, each time a popular rising is about to take place it is preceded by infallible symptoms. The banditti assemble by dozens, fall unawares on a few villages, and pillage the dwellings of the rich. An occurrence of this kind has just happened in the Province of Orense. Twenty-four armed men presented themselves in a village, threatening with immediate death whoever offered the slightest resistance. After having pillaged the house of the richest proprietor in the place, they quitted the village without any body daring to pursue them.

At Plasencia a considerable quantity of arms were discovered and eight hundred revolvers, and a large quantity of muskets, sabres, and bayonets were seized in a field near the town. The Carlists are plotting openly, and it is probable they will try the chance of another outbreak about the beginning of April. It is supposed that CABRERA will be the leader of the rising, which will take place in several provinces at once, in order that the Government may be obliged to scatter its military force.

FINANCE.

The exchequer is in a most precarious condition. Some of the three per cent. dividends have been adjourned for payment to the 15th of May. Two months' pay is owed to the army and the navy, and some of the provinces. Those in receipt, or nominally so, of pensions from the Government, and the clergy, have not received a single real for the last six months.

A Young Lady Narrowly Escapes Being Scalped in Massachusetts.

From the Worcester Spy, March 7.

A young lady by the name of WILLIAMS, employed in the hoop skirt factory of D. H. FANNING, met with an accident on Friday, by which she lost her front hair, and was, otherwise injured about the head. She was down upon the floor, engaged in cleaning up around a revolving shaft, which runs under a table or bench, and a few hairs on the front of her head got entangled and wound up with the shaft, without her knowledge, until so much of it had caught that she could not free herself. Her cries brought the other girls of the room to her aid, and while some of them were engaged in trying to throw off the belt that turned the shaft, one, with quick thought as to what must be done, seized a knife and cut off the hair before it had torn the poor girl's scalp off, though it had raised it up in an ugly manner, and drawn her head so near that a set-screw struck her on the face at each revolution and cut a bad gash. She was taken to her home on Southbridge-street and medical aid was procured. One girl hurt her hand in trying to throw the belt off, and another sprained her ankle in running down stairs for help. Shafting so near the floor should not be exposed, especially where girls are employed, as there is danger that their skirts will get caught, as they have in many instances, and more serious consequences will follow.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Connecticut clergyman is lecturing on the Fossil Remains of New-England Society.

The State valuation of Maine has increased from $162,158,561 in 1860 to $219,666,594 in 1870. The number of polls in 1860 was 127,899; in 1870, 143,195.

The arrival of a letter caused a distributor of tracts to make tracks from a Missouri town the other day. This shows what a difference a single letter will sometimes make.

The Albany *Argus* denies, evidently by authority, the report that Controller ALLEN has given an opinion that mortgages given before 1862 are payable in gold. He holds decidedly the reverse.

An ordinance now before the Chicago City Council provides that when poisons or chloroform are sold, the name and age of the patient and the character of his disease must be written on the prescription.

Gov. MCCLURG, of Missouri, complains that an engraved portrait of himself was once published in which he appeared "with very smooth hair and straight whiskers." That, he says, he did not like.

A letter from Monrovia, Feb. 3, says that a large number of the leading citizens of Liberia have been holding meetings lately to discuss a proposition of the annexation of the Republic of Liberia to the United States.

The Democracy of Newcastle, Del., have determined that they will not ask a negro to vote their ticket, but if a negro asks for one of their tickets they will not rudely refuse to give it to him.

An Atlanta paper commends the manner in which PATTI responded to a "maddening *encore*," at one of her concerts in that city, as "a faultless and glorious masterpiece of musical art."

Good reports continue to come from the Japanese colony in California, and they promise to exhibit at least five chests of tea at the next State Fair, of this year's growth, from the plants set out last season.

A committee of the leading citizens of Auburn will meet ex-Secretary SEWARD upon his return home, and he is assured that his reception by his home friends will be hearty and generous.

One hundred and eight Democrats in Williams County, Ohio, have signed a call inviting all "who favor a repudiation of the bonded debt of the United States" to meet on the 19th inst. to select delegates for the Democratic Convention of the Tenth Congressional District.

A four horse team, attached to a heavy wagon backed over a hill and rolled over and over down the nearly perpendicular bluff, a distance of seventy-five feet, at Omaha, on the 2d inst. They landed in a hole, the horses piled one upon the other and the wagon above them; the horses were only slightly injured, and the wagon but little broken.

A Chicago boy recently fell down and injured his arm, and a physician called in insisted that it was broken. Accordingly he bandaged it, made four subsequent visits, and demanded $40. The lad's father objected, and paid only $10. The case was taken into Court, and ended in a verdict for the defendant for $8 and costs, it being decided that the medical gentleman's first visit was worth just $2, and the others worth nothing.

An association in New-Orleans has adopted resolutions declaring that the conduct of some of its members "who took it upon themselves" to introduce the colored Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana at a recent ball given by them was "a crime against the association, a gross violation of decency and a malicious and unwarranted act." And they closed up with a declaration that these members of the association "be forever expelled."

Of Mr. MCLEARY BROWN, Mr. BURLINGAME's successor, the San Francisco *Alta California* says: "Mr. BROWN, before his appointment to the position of Chief Secretary, had been attached for many years to the British Embassy in China. He is a thorough Oriental scholar, and speaks Chinese with fluency. He is an Irishman by birth, and has a 'friend at Court,' in the person of Mr. ROBERT HARTE, Inspector-General of Maritime Customs in China, who is also a native of 'the Green Isle.'"

Some of the passengers of the wrecked steamer *Golden City* publish a card in the San Francisco papers denying the charges brought against Capt. COMSTOCK by the other passengers, and asserting that he conducted himself with much coolness and ability, remaining on board his ship to the last, even endangering his own life to save the necessary subsistence for the passengers, as well as the specie and baggage, and used every exertion in his power toward their welfare and comfort while on shore.

In his address to the graduates of the Harvard Medical College, on Wednesday, Rev. ANDREW P. PEABODY, D. D., said that formerly the physician fought disease with drugs as firemen fight a conflagration, and, as it frequently happens with the latter that the damage by water proves to be greater than that by fire, so many of the patients of the old-fashioned doctors recovered of the disease but never of the medicine. Indeed, it was then urged in favor of the family physician as against others, that "he knew how much we could bear."

ELI WILMER, a negro, killed his wife in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon. It seems that one of his daughters, fourteen years old, has her left arm paralyzed, and according to the neighbors, WILMER has been in the habit of beating her. On Wednesday, while under the influence of liquor, he met the child near the house, and commenced beating her. She ran into the house, and her mother, hearing her cries, came down stairs, and attempted to interfere in behalf of the child, but, in return, received a blow from her husband which knocked her down and killed her instantly.

A Maine farmer, quietly crossing a railroad track, near Portland, on his sled the other day, was suddenly startled by the appearance of a train, which quickly made splinters of the sled. The astonished farmer, recovering somewhat, stood gazing at the remains of his vehicle and wondering where the pieces of his horse had gone. Meanwhile the train sped on for some distance, when the engineer, looking out, saw the horse staring at him from the cow-catcher. The train was stopped, and it was found that the horse had been picked up by the cow-catcher and deposited on the platform in front of the engine, where, too much stunned or frightened to move, he lay comparatively uninjured.

The Toronto papers say that the Caldwell extradition case was again before the Police Court of that city on Tuesday. Several American lawyers were present, together with the wife and friends of the defendant. CALDWELL looked well, and has apparently recovered from his illness. The American lawyers were examined as to points of our law, and stated that there is no such offence as forgery by United States law, though it is a crime by the law of New-York State, and that CALDWELL should have been charged with "fraud and conspiracy." The case was adjourned until to-day, that legal witnesses might be brought from Washington.

The Concord, N. H., *Patriot*, the leading Democratic paper in the State, says: "Whoever looks over the returns will be struck with the fact that nearly the whole vote for FLINT has come from the Democratic Party. Add the vote for BEDEL to that for FLINT and you get but little more than the vote for BEDEL last year; while the vote for STEARNS is about the same as last year; and he owes the decrease of his majority almost entirely to the Temperance movement, which has taken a few votes from him and called out a few hundred which were not cast last year. Two weeks ago the Labor Reform Party is believed to have contained three or four thousand Radical voters. Yesterday not over one thousand of them voted for FLINT. The foolish and suicidal action of our party; and [illegible] that Committee."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Philip Kearny and Gen. De Peyster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Monday, the 28th ult., I perceived a review of a book which I have read myself with great pleasure and profit—the *Life of Philip Kearny*, by his cousin, Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER. I ventured to think that the critic had been led into attributing to the author faults which really lie at the door of the publisher. My acquaintance, and an association of some intimacy, with Gen. DE PEYSTER have caused me to wonder that the work of *Philip Kearny* was done even as well as it was. So badly was the author treated by his publisher, that he has deemed it necessary to insert an explanation of the facts under which the book was written, in all of the copies issued by himself. I know from undeniable authority that no opportunity for properly revising the manuscript was given to the General, and that thus a work, which might have been made into a classic, has been forced on the world in a crude and undigested state, mortifying to the author and discreditable to the publisher.

In Gen. DE PEYSTER's many military articles, published in various periodicals, he has shown that he can write as clearly, and with as much of artistic finish, as any professional *litterateur*. I have before me extracts from letters of well known military officers, one of them the aide-de-camp and close military friend of KEARNY, the other one of the principal topographical engineers of the Army of the Potomac, and fully and confidentially acquainted with all that transpired at head-quarters, during the famous Pope campaign of 1862. The first pronounces the book "wonderfully accurate and very interesting," and that "he could find nothing to correct." The second intimates that, after careful examination, he can find "nothing whatever to alter" in the chapters descriptive of the campaigns above mentioned.

Pardon my troubling you with these few remarks and believe that they are prompted only by the desire of justice for a gentleman who has written more soundly and conscientiously on military matters than any man in the United States.

F. WHITTAKER,
Late of Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

Mortgagors and the Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to direct your attention to the very singular and, in my judgment, unfair decision rendered by Commissioner DELANO in regard to the income tax.

Mr. DELANO says that the interest paid on a mortgage covering a homestead is not to be deducted, if the mortgage had been given for a portion of the purchase money; but if a mortgage had been given for money used in a business from which income is derived, then the interest is deductible.

I would like to be informed as to the difference. Suppose a person purchases a house and lot for his own occupancy, or, in other words, a homestead, and in order to retain a portion of the value of the property in his business he executes a mortgage for said portion. Why should he not be allowed to deduct the interest paid, as freely as though he had paid the whole of the purchase money originally, and subsequently borrowed the money and mortgaged his property?

Or, take another view of the case. Suppose a person should rent the same property, paying an annual sum far in excess of the interest and taxes on the value of it, he would be entitled to deduct the whole amount thus paid from his income.

The intent of the law is to exempt homesteads, and it seems strange that a decision should be rendered by the Commissioner in apparent opposition thereto; besides being oppressive in its effects to that class of our citizens whose pecuniary necessities compel them to mortgage their homes.

M.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

Reform of the Bench and Bar.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of your constant readers, and formerly a Judge of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, I thank the TIMES for its efforts to reform the Bench and Bar of New-York. For these efforts you deserve the thanks of the whole country. If the evil be not soon radically cured it will not only extend throughout your State, but in fact the whole country. All good men, all true patriots will bid you Godspeed in this work, and beg you to continue it with the energy and efficiency of the past. Permit me to call your attention to an article—"American Judges"—in the *Saturday Review* of Jan. 29, republished in *Littell's Living Age* of March 5, No. 1,344, the publishing of which in the TIMES would, I think, do much good. If you can secure a good charter, a good government, a good judiciary and honest elections for your City the benefits would be incalculable, and I am amazed that your property holders and all good citizens do not more earnestly take hold of the work. It is the great work of the age for your City; in comparison everything else sinks into insignificance, and if not accomplished the consequences will be disastrous beyond measure. **

[An extract from the article to which our correspondent refers was published in the TIMES of Feb. 14.—TIMES.]

An Impostor Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In August last a man came to my house claiming to be a "converted Jew," cast off by his family and trying to get money enough to return to England; said that he was ruptured and could not work; spoke with a foreign accent. Misled by letters from Rev. F. H. VANDEVEER, of this town, and Rev. G. Z. GRAY, of Bergen Point, N. J., I added my testimonial to his stock. I now learn that he is an impostor, and has been swindling the public for two years and a half. I have done all I could to get my letter from him, but as I still continue to hear of him among my friends, I take this method of warning them.

Rev. PETER A. JAY, Warwick, N. Y.
MONDAY, March 7, 1870.

Sunday-School Missionary Union.

A social gathering of the Board of Directors of the New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union, and a few friends, was held yesterday afternoon, at the new Sunday-school Teachers' Reading Room and Exchange, No. 15 Bible House, Astor-place. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, for thirty years President of the Union, occupied the chair, and delivered an opening address, manifesting, at his advanced age, all the interest in and devotion to the Sunday-school work that characterized his earlier manhood.

Brief but exceedingly interesting and pertinent remarks were made by Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Dr. PRINCE, of the New-York *Observer*, Mr. MINGINS, of the City Mission, Mr. MATTHEWS, and others, after which the company partook of a collation provided by the friends of the Exchange.

We advise every friend of Sunday-schools and of little children, residing in or coming to this City, to visit these delightful rooms, which will be henceforth freely open to the public, and see what Christain ingenuity and zeal are doing to assist in impressing Bible truths upon the youthful mind.

Alleged Cruelty on the High Seas.

A sailor named JOHN ZINGERIST, temporarily residing at No. 328 First-street, appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, making complaint against JOSEPH F. CLYNE and DANIEL WHITE, first and third mates, respectively, of the ship *Glad Tidings*. He charged that the accused had beaten him in a cruel and unusual manner during a recent voyage from Glasgow to this port, and also that he had been poorly fed while on board of the ship. He exhibited marks on his face which, as he alleged, had been given with a belaying pin. He also averred that the two mates knocked and kicked the crew about in a shameful manner. The accused were arrested, and were subsequently held in $2,000 each for examination. It is said that the Government is determined to put a stop to cruelty to seamen, by punishing the offenders with imprisonment.

Judge Bedford's Treatment of Criminals.

Punishment was meted out to several prisoners by Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. AUGUST LUTZ was sent to State Prison for three years for having broken into the piano manufactory of LOUIS BIRCH & Co., Second-avenue, with intent to steal. WM. MASON was sent to State Prison for two years and six months for having stolen an overcoat belonging to JAMES E. OSBORN, of No. 60 Amity-street. EDWARD HALE, who stole $55 worth of jewelry from the store of WM. RUHL, in Maiden-lane, while pretending to be a purchaser, was sent to State Prison for one year. JOHN DALTON was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, having been caught in the liquor store of PATRICK CUMMINGS, in First-avenue, by Officer BRIGGS, at an unseemly hour. JAMES WILSON was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for having stolen a small quantity of meat from the stand of ANDREW MILLER, in the Center Market. JULIA GERRIN was convicted of having robbed GEO. BROWN, of No. 17 Park-row, of a watch at a house in Crosby-street, and was sent to State Prison for one year. DAVID HARRINGTON, a cartman, was sent to State Prison for two years for having stolen a bale of cotton, belonging to E. L. DOW, from No. 111 Grand-street. The trial of [illegible] MURRAY, on the charge of forging an order for the delivery of a quantity of cotton, was commenced, but was subsequently adjourned until to-day.

THE NEWEST CHARTER.

The Provisions in Detail—Important Changes Proposed—Power of the Mayor and Aldermen Increased.

The Charter of the newest Ring—the Genet-Norton-Creamer wing of the Democratic Party—presented in the Legislature, at Albany, on Wednesday evening, is a less imposing document than that of the Ring put in some weeks ago. Its principal provisions have already been noted by our Albany correspondent; but, in order to give the TIMES' readers a clear idea of the measure, we present below an extended statement, showing the changes it proposes in some sort of order. The document is not by any means carefully drawn:

The first section provides that there shall hereafter be five additional executive departments for the corporation of the City, to be severally denominated: Police, Fire, Health, Public Charities and Correction, and Common Schools.

THE POLICE.

The head of the Police shall be a Board of Police, composed of five persons, to be severally denominated Commissioner of Municipal Police, to be elected on general ticket, and hold office for five years. After their election, the Commissioners shall meet in the Mayor's Office, and classify themselves by lot, so that the first term of office of one shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1871, and on each succeeding 31st of December the term of office of either of the remaining four shall expire. At the general election to be held in 1871, one such Commissioner shall be elected for the full term of five years, and annually thereafter one Commissioner shall be elected for said last mentioned term. Every person now holding office in or employed by the Police Department, excepting the Commissioners, Superintendent, and Inspectors in New-York, shall continue in office and be transferred, by operation of this act, to the Police Department hereby established, receiving the same salary as now. Immediately after election the Board shall choose a Superintendent and three Inspectors, to hold office during their pleasure. The Department herein established shall have all the powers now possessed by the present Department, in so far as they relate to the City and county; and shall also have full control of the property belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and county now in possession of the present Department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The head of the Fire Department shall also be a Board of five persons, denominated Fire Commissioners, appointed in the manner now prescribed by section 19 of the act amending the charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, for the appointments of the heads of executive departments not elective by the people, and each Commissioner shall hold office for a term of two years. [The section referred to places the appointing power in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen.] Two at least of the Commissioners of the Fire Department shall be members of the Board of Underwriters of the City. All holding office in or employed by the present Fire Department, excepting the Commissioners and Chief Engineers, shall be transferred to the new department, receiving the same salary as now. And the new Board, immediately after election, to appoint a Chief Engineer, who shall hold office during their pleasure. The powers and property possessed by the present Commissioners shall be transferred to the new Board.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The head of the Health Department shall be a Board to be composed of seven members, five of them to be severally denominated Health Commissioner, two of which shall be practical physicians, together with the Health-Officer of the Port of New-York and the President of the Board of Police as members *ex officio*. They shall be appointed in the same manner as the Fire Commissioners. There shall be four bureaus in this Department. The chief officer of one shall be called the City Sanitary Inspector, and he shall be a practicing physician of at least ten years in the City. Another shall be called the Sanitary Permit Bureau. A third, the Bureau of Street Cleaning. And the chief officer of the fourth shall be called the Registrar of Records. And in this last mentioned bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage, and death, and all inquisitions of Coroners, (excepting those whereby a jury find a death caused by negligence or malicious injury,) which shall occur or be taken within the City of New-York. All the powers and property of the present shall be transferred to the new Board.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The head of the Department of Public Charities and Correction shall be a Board to be composed of five persons, who shall be severally denominated Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction, appointed in the same manner as the Fire Commissioners. They shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now imposed or conferred upon such department by special laws, and by the provisions of chapter 510 of the laws of 1860, and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The head of the School Department shall be a Board of Education composed of eighteen persons, who shall be severally denominated Commissioner of Common Schools. Each Supervisor district established by the act shall elect three of these Commissioners, who shall severally hold office for a term of three years, who together shall form the Education Board and shall proceed to the powers and duties of the present Board. The Commissioners immediately after election shall classify themselves, so that one shall retire and one be elected in each year, as in the case of the Police Commissioners.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The City is divided into six districts, to be denominated Supervisor Districts, as follows: The First District of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards; the Second of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards; the Third of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards; the Fourth of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards; the Fifth of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards; and the Sixth of the Twelfth Ward, including Randall's Island and Ward's Island, the Nineteenth Ward, including Blackwell's Island, and the Twenty-second Ward. Each district so constituted shall hereafter be entitled to elect three Supervisors, to hold office for the term of three years. The persons so elected shall together compose the Board of Supervisors of the county, and shall, upon being organized, succeed to all the powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors now in office. One shall retire and one be elected in each district each year, the same as the Police and Public School Commissioners. All printing and supplies authorized by this Board shall be provided for by contracts, for which proposals shall be advertised in three daily newspapers for the period of ten days, and awarded to the lowest bidder furnishing adequate security. The meetings of the Board shall be open to the public, and all resolutions in any manner involving the expenditure of money shall be published in at least three daily papers published in the City of New-York, and without such publication no money shall be drawn from the County or City Treasury, under or by authority of any resolution.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

The executive department of the Corporation of the City of New-York denominated the Croton Aqueduct Board shall hereafter consist, as the head of said department, of a board to be composed of three persons, who shall be severally denominated Croton Aqueduct Commissioner. An additional bureau in the Department is created, the head of which shall be called Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department. All the powers and duties now provided by law to the Chief Engineer or to the President, or to the Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board or Department, are hereby assigned and transferred to the new board.

POWERS OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor shall have authority to suspend all heads of departments elected or appointed under the charter of the City of New-York, or the laws amendatory thereof, upon written charges verified under oath. The First Judge of the Common Pleas, with two of the Associate Judges of said Court, within ten days after such suspension, shall proceed to hear and determine such charges; and on sufficient proof of malfeasance, gross neglect, or insufficiency, they may file an order directing the removal of such officer of the City Government; but if such charges are not sustained, he shall be forthwith restored to the exercise of his powers and duties. The term of the present Mayor shall expire on the 31st of December next. The term of all officers appointed by the Mayor under existing laws or by authority of this act shall expire with the term of said Mayor, and after the year 1870 all such heads of departments, together with all heads of bureaus, shall be respectively appointed and hold office for the term of two years; and any vacancy, occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be supplied only for the unexpired term of said officer.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE.

The heads of the executive departments and the Clerk of the Common Council, in behalf of the legislative department, shall prepare annually, Nov. 1, financial estimates of the moneys necessary to meet the expenses of the ensuing year. These shall be submitted to a Board of Estimate and Appropriation, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Counsel to the Corporation, and Presidents of the Boards of Police, Education, Supervisors, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and Chief-Justice of the Superior Court and First Judge of the Common Pleas, who shall examine them before the 15th of December, modify or revise them, as they see fit, and by a two-thirds vote fix the amounts to be appropriated for each board and department, which the Supervisors shall order—"but no greater sum, unless under the authority of special laws, to be raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, which are subject to taxation according to law within the said City and County of New-York." The Controller, from time to time is authorized to borrow upon revenue bonds of the City of New-York, according to special laws now passed, in anticipation of said taxes, whenever sums of money he may deem necessary (not exceeding said estimates and appropriation) for the fulfillment of the financial obligations of the City.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

There shall be a bureau in the Department of Finance, the chief officer of which shall be denominated the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, who shall perform all the duties now required of him by law. He shall be appointed by the Mayor, and hold office during the term of the latter, the same as other heads of departments. It shall not be lawful, after the passage of this act, for the Chamberlain, as County Treasurer or otherwise, to receive any commission on moneys received into the City or County Treasury for State taxes, or upon moneys paid over to the State Treasury.

TAXATION AND ASSESSMENT.

There shall also be a bureau in the department of finance called the Bureau of Taxation and Assessment, consisting of four persons, to be denominated Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, who shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties now conferred by law on the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. Immediately on the passage of this act the Controller shall appoint such officers, who shall hold office for the term of two years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual election for all officers of the City and county hereafter shall be held at the general election in November, instead of in December.... All heads of departments or bureaus, before entering upon their duties, shall take the oath and file the bonds, as now provided.... The election of any City or county office holder to the Legislature shall be deemed a resignation of such office.... No person shall hold more than one office under the Government of the City or county, or both.... No resolution of either the Common Council, or of the Board of Supervisors, or of the Board of Education, which involves the expenditure of public moneys, shall ever become effectual unless adopted by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected by said several Boards, and actually within the appropriations which shall have been estimated and established for the current year, and embracing such expenditure.... Hereafter it shall not be lawful to provide by ordinance for the paving of any street or avenue in the City, unless previously sewered or drained.... The department known as and designated by law as the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings shall hereafter be a bureau in the Street Department, and shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties heretofore conferred by law upon said department, or chief officer thereof, for the survey and inspection of buildings. The chief officer of the bureau shall be called the Superintendent of the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, and shall hold his appointment for the term of two years.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the Assembly caucus provisions were inserted establishing a Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, for the care and management of the Park, composed of five persons, to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

How the Disease Has Been Controlled in this City—The Board of Health and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Sir CHARLES MURCHISON, one of the ablest English writers on fever and physician to the London Fever Hospital, states in a recent number of the London *Lancet* that relapsing fever, which made its appearance in London in August last, now taxes severely the resources of that city to provide adequate hospital accommodations for the sick. London has health laws of the most stringent character, administered by able and energetic medical and lay officers, and yet this fever has spread among its poorer classes like an epidemic of no ordinary severity. The same fever made its appearance in this City in the last months of 1869, in that part of our population most susceptible to its attacks, and exhibited its contagious properties as markedly as in London. In Bellevue Hospital, to which the first patients were conveyed, it spread among the inmates and nurses, and even attacked the resident physicians. So alarming was the spread of the fever that the eminent physicians of that institution deemed it their duty to recommend to the Board of Health the immediate establishment of special hospitals for the care of the sick of relapsing fever, as will be seen by the following communication:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, Feb. 11, 1870.

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

The undersigned, the Committee of Inspection of this Hospital, on behalf of its Medical Board, respectfully represent to your Board that the regulations of this institution do not permit it to receive persons suffering from contagious diseases. Relapsing fever is contagious. The rules, therefore, would wholly exclude it. As when the fever appeared there seemed to be no other hospital open to it, the emergency appeared to require a temporary suspension of the rule of exclusion. Up to yesterday (Thursday) morning, the hospital has received eighty-seven cases of this fever. The disease has become, at least in a limited degree, epidemic, and will require larger provisions for its treatment than at present exist. The section of the hospital set apart for these fever patients is inadequate to the present needs of the epidemic, and now that it is apparent that larger hospital accommodations are immediately required, this Committee urge upon your Board the necessity of opening a special hospital, and take under your own control and treatment all the cases of relapsing fever. The Committee think that in view of all the facts the Medical Board would be acting unjustly toward other patients needing hospital treatment, to retain this contagious affection longer in this institution; and believing that your Board is especially charged with the duty of providing for such epidemics, they appeal to you for relief. In case the Board of Health cannot comply with this request, and take all cases of relapsing fever under their own charge, an early reply to this communication is earnestly requested.

Committee. { JAMES R. WOOD, Chairman.
J. J. CRANE,
A. CLARK.

Notwithstanding this strong appeal of the highest medical authorities of the City to the Board of Health to provide special hospitals for this fever, the Board has not regarded the disease as of such a pestilential character as to require the extraordinary proceedings to be taken above recommended. While the Board has recognized the necessity of ample hospital accommodations, as most of the victims are destitute, and many are common vagrants, it has relied upon the Commissioners of Charities for the care of the sick, who have promptly provided suitable and isolated wards for the fever, while the Board of Health has been left to its proper functions, viz., that of applying measures for the control and suppression of the epidemic.

The Board of Health, however, has from the first acted in the belief that relapsing fever, like cholera, typhus, and other contagious diseases, may be controlled, and ultimately suppressed altogether, by preventive measures vigorously pursued. Long before the communication of Prof. CLARK and his associates was written the Board had enlarged its corps of Inspectors and instituted a house to house search for this new form of fever among the lowest class of tenement houses. Whenever a "nest" was found the sick were sent to hospital, the apartments were thoroughly cleansed, and all exposed clothing disinfected; if the apartments were cellars or other ill conditioned quarters, they were closed to further occupation. As it is a well established fact that the spread of the disease is in direct ratio to the intercourse of the well with the sick, every effort has been made by the medical officers of the Board to restrain and watch the movements of the vagrant classes.

The result of the vigorous and decisive action of the Board of Health, and the coöperation of the Commissioners of Charities, has proved most gratifying. While the sanitary authorities of London have signally failed to control this epidemic, and it is now taxing that city to its utmost to provide for the sick, in New-York the relapsing fever for several weeks has shown no perceptible increase in the number of cases daily reported. During this period upward of one hundred fever nests have been broken up, the places thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and many have been permanently closed. It is now believed by the Sanitary Superintendent that there is not a nidus for the disease in the City that is not under daily supervision by the Sanitary Inspectors. Meantime, the search for hidden cases is vigorously prosecuted in lodging houses, sailor's houses and among the haunts of vagrants, and there is now every reason to conclude that if this vigilance is continued we may be spared the visitation which now oppresses London.

The Brooklyn Chess Club Tournament.

Many interesting matters connected with this tournament have occurred recently of which it is not proper to speak at present, but mention will be made of them hereafter. A question has arisen which, it is hoped, will be decided in a common sense point of view, and not according to the quibbles of pettifogging lawyers. Many interesting games have been contested recently in this tourney. The state of the score of the foremost contestants is, to-day, as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
F. E. Brenzinger	25	1
J. Mason	15	1
McKenzie	21	2
Delmar	29	5
Gilberg	24	7
F. Perrin	18	5
Dr. White	16	11

The Voorhees Murder—Chambers' Trial Postponed.

The case of WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the alleged murderer of DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES, came up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, on the application of District Attorney MORRIS, to have a day fixed for the trial.

Mr. WM. F. HOWE, of counsel for the prisoner, read an affidavit of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, setting forth that deponent was in too feeble a condition to be of any assistance to his counsel in the preparation of the case; that there were a number of material witnesses in Ireland whose testimony it would be necessary to take by commission, said testimony bearing upon the fact of the death of the prisoner's mother in a lunatic asylum, where she was confined at the time of his birth; and that in order to thoroughly prepare the defense in this case some five or six weeks would be required. Counsel therefore asked that the trial be set down for the third Wednesday in April. He also stated that insanity would be the defense.

The District Attorney said he was ready at any time, but did not wish to urge this or any other case unnecessarily.

Judge GILBERT granted the motion of prisoner's counsel, and set the case down accordingly.

THE GOLD TIDE TURNING.

A Calm Succeeds the Storm—Inauguration of an Advance "All Along the Line"—Opinions of Prominent Operators.

The gold market was tame yesterday in comparison with the day before, and the business was conducted in an orderly manner, with the exception of certain periods of the day, when the "Bulls" and "Bears" wrangled as they came in collision. The gallery was well filled, as on the day before, by a throng expecting to see a sharp decline in gold. But after watching all day the throng retired disappointed and exceedingly disgusted. The effect of the excitement of Wednesday was apparent in the hoarse voices of the operators. The majority had their necks swathed in handkerchiefs, and exhibited every symptom of suffering from bronchial affection.

The market opened at 111, was immediately run down to 110⅝, and then a "bull" movement was inaugurated which sent the price up to 111¼. About 10½ the "bears" went in and forced the price down to 110¾. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the fluctuations were from 110⅞ to 110⅝. From 12 to 1 o'clock the business was light, the changes infrequent, and the price was not lower than 110⅝, nor higher than 110¾. At 1½ the market was "bulled" up to 111, and fluctuated between 111⅛ and 111¼ until the close of the Board. The operators were numerous during this period, and the lots thrown out were heavy, but the market seemed to have recovered from the panicky feeling of the last few days, and was so firm as not to be influenced by ordinary causes. This was evident from the fact that between 2 and 3 o'clock the variations in the price were not more than an eighth either way, notwithstanding the large lots that were thrown out by both contesting parties. The "Ring" seemed to be abandoned to the "bears," while the "bulls" relied upon the firm tone of the market and the high rates for carrying, which prevailed at this time, to sustain the price at or about the current figure.

After the close of the Board the "bulls" inaugurated a movement which, as it progressed, developed its strength, and it is thought by prominent operators that to-day will witness a sharp advance in the premium. One broker remarked, after a few moments spent in observing the efforts made by the operators in the Ring: "These 'bears' who are now working so heavily will in a very few days lose all that they have made; the price of gold will advance, and there is nothing to prevent it. The rate may not go above twelve, but at that figure I know that a large number of 'stopped orders' will be thrown on the market, and then the price will be sustained at about that figure."

Looking about for a verification or denial of this statement and opinion, our reporter was answered that there was no reason why gold should not go to 112; the market was very steady; gold had become scarce, as was shown by the high rates for carrying; and there were indications that those who were "short" a week or ten days ago had "covered" at the low prices, and were now ready for an upward turn.

These statements are given simply to show the feeling in the market, but the events of to-day will prove their truth or falsity. The transactions of Wednesday were in excess of those of the day before, but were not so large as was expected, only making the sum of $87,684,000 as reported from the Gold Exchange Bank. The clearances of Tuesday were $86,775,000.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

More About Judge Pratt's Order Requiring the District Attorney to Furnish the Names of the Witnesses—A Mandamus Imminent.

In the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge GILBERT presiding, the election frauds were under consideration again. On Monday, it will be remembered, Judge PRATT was present with Judge GILBERT on the bench a short time, and delivered a decision requiring the District Attorney to furnish the names of the witnesses in the election cases to the counsel for the defendants.

Yesterday morning District Attorney MORRIS asked to have the cases of HIGGINS and CHINN, two of the canvassers, set down for trial. He said that upon examining the records he found that no order had been made by the Oyer and Terminer in reference to the election cases. He referred to the law requiring the Judges to fix in each judicial district the terms of the Court, and to assign a Judge to each particular term. He claimed that the Oyer and Terminer must be composed of one Judge of the Supreme Court and two Associate Justices. It appeared that the Oyer and Terminer on Monday consisted of two Judges of the Supreme Court and two Justices of the Sessions. There was no such Court known to the law. It was no doubt the original intention not to announce Monday's decision in open Court, but to file it in the City Clerk's office, signed by the Judge and Justices who held the Oyer and Terminer in January. By reference to the opinion on file, it was found to have been signed by Judge PRATT and one of the Justices, the other refusing to sign, and then their names had been scratched out.

Judge GILBERT said the Clerk could arrange that, and strike out the name of Judge PRATT.

District Attorney MORRIS—Then if you strike out the name of Judge PRATT, there is no order of any kind made.

Judge GILBERT wished to know if Judge PRATT's going on the bench broke up the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

District Attorney MORRIS—No, it had precisely the same effect as if I should walk round there, and take a seat upon the platform. Justice PRATT had the same right there as I might have. Will your Honor inform me who presided at the Oyer and Terminer on Monday?

Judge GILBERT—I did.

District Attorney MORRIS—Did you make any order?

Judge GILBERT—No.

District Attorney MORRIS—Will you inform me by what right Judge PRATT could make an order when it was impossible for him to form any part of the Court?

Judge GILBERT—Well, then, we can enter the order.

District Attorney MORRIS—You can make an order, but there has been no application made for it before this Oyer and Terminer. It may be that this Court would not grant such a motion.

The final result was that Judge GILBERT refused to set down the two cases for trial.

The next proceeding will be to test the matter by a *mandamus* compelling the Oyer and Terminer to proceed with the trial.

The Billiard Championship—Rudolphe Challenged by Cyrille Dion.

The ruffians who, at the table's side in San Francisco, in order to save their money, sought to utterly break down RUDOLPHE, who has won the champion cue, simply succeeded in so exciting his opponent, DERY, that the latter was unable during the last quarter of the game to do much more than shift the balls about the table for RUDOLPHE to count upon. The long odds in money, so far from overwhelming RUDOLPHE, were indirectly the cause of DERY's defeat. CYRILLE DION, of Montreal, has challenged RUDOLPHE and they will play in Chicago in the latter part of May next. Should CYRILLE not meet with the success which he himself anticipates, it is stated that his brother JOSEPH, who contemplates returning to active professional life, will essay the arduous task of administering defeat to the regnant champion. The latter's defeat will undoubtedly have the effect of putting life into the great players, the majority of whom have for the past six or eight months taken refuge in the Castle of Indolence. If such shall prove the case, RUDOLPHE'S victory was timely.

Damages Against the Third-Avenue Railroad Company.

In the case of AMELIA PIXLEY *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad for injuries caused by being thrown from a car, which was tried before Judge SPENCER in the Superior Court, and already reported in the TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict, yesterday, for $750 in favor of the plaintiff.

Meeting of First-avenue Property Holders—The Laying of the Nicolson Pavement to be Restrained.

A meeting of property holders was held at No. 84 First-avenue yesterday afternoon to take measures against the laying of the Nicolson Pavement on that thoroughfare. Mr. GEO. ROTHMANN presided, and submitted the report of a committee appointed at a former meeting to present a protest against the passage by the Common Council of the ordinance providing for paving the avenue with Nicolson pavement from Houston to Thirty-fifth-street. A petition bearing 460 signatures, representing nearly all the property owners along that line, had been presented to the Mayor after the passage of the ordinance, and he had interposed his veto, but it was passed again by a two-thirds vote. Now it was determined on motion of Mr. TRAND to raise $2,000 or more if necessary, and employ a lawyer to take every means by injunction or otherwise to prevent the outrage. A committee of seven was appointed to take the matter in hand, and raise the funds to carry into effect the determination of the meeting. No objection is made to the improvement of the avenue and the consequent assessment, if a serviceable pavement, as the Belgian, for instance, is laid, but it is

claimed that a wooden pavement could not stand the wear and tear of traffic on the lower part of the avenue, while the expense would be very great.

SLANDERING A WOMAN.

An Action to Recover $10,000—Alleged Scandalous Statements Regarding a Young School Teacher.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part II., before Judge SPENCER and a jury, yesterday, the trial of a cause entitled DELIA W. MOORE *vs.* JOHN S. BONNELL was commenced. This was an action to recover damages laid at $10,000, for slanderous words alleged to have been spoken concerning the plaintiff by defendant. From the complaint it appears that the plaintiff, an intelligent young lady, held the position of teacher in Ward School No. 17, during a period of twelve years; that on the 27th of January, 1868, the defendant, in speaking with J. H. PRIOR, said concerning the plaintiff: "I am married to her," adding words unfit for publication; and, on a subsequent occasion, used this language: "If she is not my wife, she is my mistress." In consequence of these alleged slanders the plaintiff was compelled to resign her position, and was also excluded from social intercourse by many of her former friends.

The defendant sets up that he was actually married to the plaintiff, and that at the time he made the assertions alleged in the complaint she (plaintiff) was actually his wife.

J. H. PRIOR was examined, and proved the utterance of the alleged slanderous word by defendant; that when the rumor of the marriage had been a short time in circulation, the defendant went before a notary and made an affidavit that he was not married to plaintiff, and that his assertions to that effect were untrue; that after having made the affidavit, the defendant claimed to witness that he was married to plaintiff, and, when asked why he made an affidavit to the contrary, replied "that he did not regard an affidavit taken before a Jew, a Dutchman or an Irishman as amounting to anything."

JOHN D. ROBINSON, principal of the school, testified to the statement of the marriage having been made by defendant to him; that subsequently the defendant admitted, and again denied, that the contents of the affidavit were true; that he had seen a record of the marriage in a church in Fourth-avenue, and that plaintiff had lost her situation in consequence of the alleged slanders. A marriage certificate was produced, purporting to have been signed by Rev. Mr. RIDGWAY, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue.

Miss MOORE, the plaintiff, was examined, and swore positively that she never was married to the defendant; that she never attended at St. Paul's Church, or before any clergyman, for the purpose of being married to defendant; that she saw the defendant sign and swear to the affidavit produced in testimony that he (defendant) was not married to her, but that he had made the assertion to that effect in a spirit of anger. It is claimed on behalf of plaintiff that the defendant must have procured some one to personate her at the marriage ceremony.

The Republican General Committee and the Government Patronage.

The Republican General Committee have called upon the Collector and Postmaster here to furnish it with a list of all the employes in their departments, and the districts from which they were appointed. The distribution of the patronage does not appear to satisfy the politicians of the party, and they propose to have their wishes consulted. It is acknowledged on all sides that the heads of the Government Departments here have made their removals and appointments with the view of making the force under them as efficient as possible. "Sore heads," however, are clamorous to have their interests considered, and hence the action of the General Committee. Many employes are anxious to know what the result of it will be.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, March 10, 1870:

BROWN STONE FRONTS.

Twelve first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 220 feet east of Broadway, 15 by 54, basement and four stories; GEORGE CODLING, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 75 feet east of Third-avenue, 16.8 by 42, basement and two stories; JOHN COOK, owner.

Four stores and tenements, north-east corner of Hudson and Perry streets, 16.8 by 42, 46, and 50, four stories; WM. J. HADDOCK, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 242 and 244 Eldridge-street, 25 by 54, five stories; J. J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store and tenement south side of Twelfth-street, west of First-avenue, 27 by 23.3, four stories; P. CONNER, owner.

One store and tenement south side of Thirty-second-street, 60 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 31 by 25, four stories; JOSEPH HUGHES, owner.

One office and dwelling No. 106 West Thirty-ninth-street, 25 by 18, four stories; JOSEPH V. BAURON, owner.

Two tenement houses south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 69 feet east of Third-avenue, 18 by 54, four stories; BREEN & NASON, owners.

One tenement house south side of Forty-third-street, 200 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; CASPER ECKART, owner.

One store-house, No. 116 Wooster-street; 25x44, three stories; CONRAD BOELLER, owner.

One factory, southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, 46.1 by 26 and 40, one story; JOHN KENNEDY, owner.

One laundry, Nos. 441 and 443 West Forty-third-street, 40 by 45, four stories; F. B. CUTTING, owner.

One shop, north side of Fifty-second-street, 225 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 35, three stories; THOMAS HUGHES, owner.

One shop, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 24 by 50, two stories; A. H. HART & Co., owners.

One shop and tenement, south side of Seventeenth-street, 225 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 52, four stories; JOHN GEORGE, owner.

One stable and tenement, north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 150 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 38, basement and two stories; ADAM ROHE & BROTHER, owners.

One stable, Nos. 447 and 449 West Seventeenth-street, rear, 50 by 25, cellar and three stories; WILLIAM COOPER, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	35
Brown stone fronts	12
Brick fronts	23
First-class dwellings	15
Stores and tenements	8
Tenements	3
Factory	1
Miscellaneous	8

Hon. Wm. H. Seward at a Dinner Party.

Hon. RICHARD SCHELL gave a dinner last night to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, the appointments of which were superb. About twenty guests were present, among them Mr. C. K. Garrison, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Appleton, the publisher, Mr. Augustus Schell, Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. E. W. Stoughton and others. The table was handsomely decorated with massive centre pieces of confectionery, representing prominent events of Mr. SEWARD'S career and of his recent journey. There were the Mexican and American coats of arms, Alaska snow peaks and polar bears, the great seal of the Department of State, artillery, bayonets, and other implements of war, scrolls, pens, and other emblems of peaceful diplomacy. The evening was very happily and agreeably spent, and the entertainment protracted till a late hour.

The Bishop Divorce Case.

This case was up yesterday before Judge JONES in the Special Term of the Superior Court, on a motion to commit the defendant for contempt for non-payment of some $1,260 alimony alleged to be overdue. There was nothing in the affidavits beyond the facts heretofore published. Plaintiff alleged that the enforcement of the order of the Court had been delayed at the request of defendant and on his promise to pay, while defendant urged inability to pay the amount awarded. The further hearing was adjourned to the 17th inst.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2945—Potter vs. Hyman.	6201—Loder vs. Ford.
3909—Samuels vs. Harris.	6215—Cronacher vs. Dietrich.
4073—Siegel vs. Levy.	6235—O'Donnell vs. Ainslie.
4083—Siegel vs. Meyer.	6249—Hill vs. Monahan.
5381—Trundy vs. Young.	6253—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lyon.
5507—Davidson vs. Lindsley.	6261—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
5591—Kirkstead vs. Orange and Alex. R. R. Co.	6321—Bowdoin vs. Stewart.
5987—Way vs. Gilman.	6385—Gruhn vs. Bennett.
6105—Fischer vs. Stahl.	6395—Leonard vs. Chapin.
6153—Jessup vs. Savage.	6419—Dawson vs. Holden.
6447—Williams vs. Lewis.	6429—Cummings vs. Steinberger.
6549—Brown vs. Simpson.	6441—Miller vs. First Nat. Bank of Clyde.
6571—Bardwell vs. Schonwald.	6475—Alexander vs. Hoyt.
6572—Parker vs. Deegan.	6481—Osgood vs. Stevens.
6559—Circle vs. Nash.	6489—First National Bank, Charleston vs. Dachmeyer.
2585—Birdseye vs. Monitor Horse-shoe Co.	6509—How vs. Bridgewater Color Works.
3555—Coggswell vs. New-York and Ione Silver Mining Co.	6531—Foos vs. Crawford.
3657—Lowenstein vs. Rose.	6533—Thayer vs. Rathbone.
4249—Stiger vs. Beach.	6543—Jackson vs. Hudson Central R. R. Co.
4409—Gardner vs. Klinge.	6553—Doeiger vs. Huffnagel.
4489—Hall vs. Upright.	6555—Banfield vs. Velom.
4941—Williamson vs. Badecker.	6557—Horrigan vs. Decker.
5023—Boland vs. Vigloni.	6611—Prince vs. Langdon.
5077—Biesser vs. Boehm.	6613—Allen vs. Cook.
5141—Mann vs. Hexter.	6623—Dailey vs. Cohen.
5169—First National Bank of Denver vs. Frink.	6625—Walsh vs. Ogden.
5201—Dutcher vs. McKnight.	6631—Hodge vs. Livingston.
5343—Van Biel vs. Walker.	6641—Prinn vs. Rothschild.
5421—Darby vs. Jordon.	6651—Breiding vs. Susquehanna R. R. Co.
5439—Heather vs. Treadwell.	6653—Kascher vs. Illig.
5839—Mall vs. Michigan Southern and N. Ind. R. R. Co.	6659½—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
5835—Kalbfleisch vs. Thompson.	

6021—Kelley vs. Flinn.	6609—U. S. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. vs. Byrne.
6025—Savi vs. Ferguson.	6695—Goodwin vs. Clow.
6035—Vecchio vs. Nat. Citizens' Bank.	6741—Ranney vs. Ash.
6037—Poor vs. Beeson.	6749—Woods vs. Miller.
6083—Ocean Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Bridgewater Color Works.	6757—Fleming vs. Brooks.
6085—Same vs. Same.	6765—Shepard vs. Lynch.
6089—Same vs. Same.	6770—Pratt vs. Ashfield.
6149—Mooney vs. Twomey.	6839—Archer vs. Freeman.
6163—Waverly Nat. Bank vs. Jewett.	6858—Sikes vs. Richardson.
	6889—Hammett vs. Dikeman.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
6148—Leihan vs. McKinley.	5702—Wise vs. Fremont.
6150—Same vs. Same.	5736—Christie vs. Walbridge.
5506½—Shaw vs. Weeks.	5772—Bradasher vs. Payne.
6110—Fisher vs. Hollacher.	5824—Smith vs. Price.
6366—Kellogg vs. Dippell.	5970—Richardson vs. Darby.
6482—Newark City Nat. Bank vs. Price.	6094—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
6654—Wright vs. McFeeters.	6140—Nicholson vs. Packer.
6656—Albany City Ins. Co. vs. Poppe.	6176—Lovell vs. Hoyt.
6600—Gillis vs. Ryan.	6204—Scott vs. Curry.
2732—Court vs. Nichols.	6248—Pursell vs. Whitney.
3282—Wilson vs. Ackerman.	6258—Lamb vs. Keeley.
3412—Claflin vs. Regensburgher.	6260—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
3602—Frost vs. Pell.	6324—Bull's Head Bank vs. Gale.
4176—Ward vs. Dixon.	6426—Dryden vs. Keeting.
4368—Hagel vs. Koebendoefer.	6456—Woodruff vs. Gerrand.
4418—Miller vs. Hutchins.	6506—Southard vs. Koehler.
4586—Allen vs. Connelly.	6516—Crommelin vs. Orcutt.
4588—Fourth Nat. B'k of New-York, vs. Oliver.	6530—Baldwin vs. Crawford.
4716—Frankenthal vs. Levy.	6542—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Lynch.
4796—Fourth Nat. B'k vs. Oliver.	6568—Dickinson vs. Walker.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner.	6578—Johnson vs. Green.
4820—Same vs. Same.	6583—Mason vs. Nixon.
4822—Lovell vs. Beach.	6596—Beardsley vs. Millan.
4978—Deutsch vs. Murray.	6616—Claflin vs. Nussbaum.
5010—Gordon vs. Sisson.	6618—Blant vs. Kane.
5018—Newton vs. Kingsland.	6636—Smith vs. Sexton.
5054—Guckenheimer vs. Berringer.	6720—Godillat vs. Gros.
5082½—Tremont Nat. B'k vs. Hunter.	6732—Ryckman vs. Grenell.
5462—Beale vs. Adams.	6764—Simmons vs. Hagar.
5470—Cheeseman vs. Bachman.	6796—Blunt vs. Haines.
5472—Same vs. Same.	6802—Tanng vs. Dayton.
5494—Arndt vs. Schreiber.	6814—Feichtimer vs. Lyon.
5502—Siegrist vs. Zanfretta.	6822—Weeks vs. Purdy.
5528—Atwater vs. Stiger.	6832—Gillies vs. Corwin.
5530—Weston vs. Wilson.	6848—Wigand vs. Fleck.
5552—Elkins vs. Rosenbaum.	4266—Cleary vs. Joyce.
5650—Kellogg vs. Hunt.	6076—Lewis vs. Bertrand.
5676—Grunebaum vs. Budd.	6860—Walsh vs. Burcke.
	6886—Hammett vs. Dikemon.
	6278—Weymss vs. Richardson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
67—Elmore vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.	136—Higginson vs. Pendleton.
111—Sanderson vs. Codlington.	137—Boyce vs. Chester.
122—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Company.	138—Henning vs. Atlantic Insurance Company of St. Louis.
123—Randolph vs. Hyams.	139—Beamish vs. Woolbridge.
124—Same vs. Same.	140—Muller vs. Haller.
125—Sloan vs. Hull.	141—Connell vs. Buckley.
126—Curry vs. Love.	142—Daly vs. Klumpp.
127—Buckley vs. O'Connell	143—Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.
128—Beekman vs. Dunscomb.	144—Emmet vs. Seton.
129—Cook vs. Kraft.	145—Brown vs. Post.
130—Noe vs. Sanderson.	146—Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. Garner.
131—Hotchkiss vs. Kelly Manufacturing Co.	147—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
132—Hill vs. Doy.	148—Platt vs. Platt.
133—McDonald vs. Jones.	151—Allen vs. Cook.
134—Donadi vs. Ireland.	
135—Braman vs. O'Conner.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
67—Krumelberg vs. Hall.	140—Smith vs. Underhill.
70—Davis vs. Winchester.	141—Smith vs. Bonner.
75—Bonellon vs. Langrete.	142—Small vs. Price.
136—Brien vs. Green.	143—Wheeler vs. Sickles.
Call commences at No.	145—Bowers vs. Bloomingdale.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
783—Readiger vs. McIntyre.	1433—Taliaferro vs. Hudson.
1355—Reinemann vs. Dodd.	1435—Frietas vs. Fellows.
1409—Barnard vs. Paillard.	1437—Jones vs. Tharber.
1417—Ward vs. Turl.	1443—Nebele vs. Frost.
1427—Robinson vs. Consalus.	1445—Dittmar vs. Frost.
1431—Conroy vs. Farrington.	1447—Knower vs. Pilsc.
	1449—Lyman vs. Eisner.
	1451—Morris vs. Goldstein.
	1453—Converse vs. Hughes.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
572—Kohberts vs. Kelly.	1568—Minturn vs. Stewart.
1814—Vincent vs. Sands.	2160—Schessinger vs. Hexter.
1734—Donegan vs. O'Brien.	2162—Gregory vs. Stone.
1838—American Safe Co. vs. Moore.	2164—McGrath vs. O'Brien.
1044—Condict vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	2168—Fitzgerald vs. Donnell.
1972—Logan vs. Ranous.	2170—Grube vs. Kuster.
1828—Kidd vs. Shaw.	2172—O'Brien vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.
2318—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
280—Murray vs. Waller.	534—Legrain vs. Dodd.
489—Whitehead vs. Eneas.	536—Kablsch vs. Watts.
491—Lewis vs. Freeman.	537—Cameron vs. Perry.
494—Theriet vs. McKenzie.	538—____ vs. ____
507—King vs. Selbe.	541—Pope vs. Costa.
508—Maissen vs. Mignot.	544—Schulstein vs. Wolf.
522—Neville vs. Rhodes.	545—Newell vs. London.
524—Adee vs. Case.	547—Bergman vs. Salhinger.
458—Casey vs. Dugan.	594—Travers vs. C. P. N. and E. R. R. Co.
554—Ellas vs. Reed.	
500—Gitskey vs. Giest.	
525—Helland vs. Huntley.	

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
508—Hartung vs. Gentil.	522—Keechler vs. McNally.
647—Banks vs. Ackerson.	524—Hahle vs. Wolf.
510—Crawford vs. Kelly.	547—Bradley vs. Sutton.
511—Wood vs. Gray.	528—Burgess vs. Erb.
512—Nelson vs. Carr.	50—Hyatt vs. Terrey.
512—Bunn vs. Lynch.	529—Horn vs. O'Brien.
513—Kobb vs. Beach.	530—Albertson vs. Gordon.
521—Townsend vs. Malone.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Joseph Dollard; robbery.	7—The People vs. Maurice Warschernes; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. William Steele; robbery.	8—The People vs. Robert Short; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Washington Sands, Wm. H. Bennett; burglary.	9—The People vs. Charles Wilson (2 cases;) grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James Gavigan; burglary.	10—The People vs. Elijah Howard, Peter Calahan; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. James Murphy, Robert Mahoney, John Clark Michael Conklin; burglary.	11—The People vs. John Griffin; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Chas. Nazro, William Sullivan, Peter Curry; burglary.	12—The People vs. Owen Clark; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Brady.

Hope *vs.* Leland et al.; judgment affirmed with costs.

Woodworth *vs.* Morris; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by all the Judges, Judge Brady dissenting.

Provost *vs.* Provost; judgment modified by deducting extra allowance; in other respects affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Justice Ingraham, Judge Brady dissenting.

In re J. J. Astor; motion for supercede as denied; questions of law to be argued on the merits.

Beckingham *vs.* Denny; judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 10.

By Judge Ingraham.

Sternberg *vs.* Cohn; motion granted for second Friday of March term.

In re the petition of Cecelia Trenfard for appointment of trustee; order granted.

Read *vs.* Barnes; motion granted, but, as the 172d section of the Code allows service of amended pleadings after demurrer, the defendant may answer in ten days on payment of costs, $10.

Lee *vs.* Clarke; motion granted, unless defendant appears on March 14, at 10 A. M., and submit to an examination and pay $10 costs of motion.

Liebenstein *vs.* Fowler; motion denied; plaintiff's costs, $10, to abide the event.

Weeeks *vs.* Leach; the amount may be reduced to $750; in other respects, the motion is denied.

Steamp *vs.* Steamp; referred back.

Moore *vs.* Bright; motion granted.

Pike *vs.* Porter; motion granted, without prejudice to motion for a commission.

By Judge Cardozo.

Youngs *vs.* Youngs; judgment granted.

Pellsifer *vs.* National Collar Company; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Judge Jones.

Session *vs.* Salinger; motion granted.

Turner *vs.* Jones; motion granted and cause referred.

Foster *vs.* Gelston; motion dismissed.

Anderson *vs.* Gower; judgment opened on terms.

Gill *vs.* Nixon; motion granted without costs.

Warren *vs.* Abrahams; extra allowance of five per cent. and costs granted.

Walters *vs.* Levy; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion as against defendants Levy and Echstein, without prejudice to a new action on the part of plaintiff.

Barry *vs.* Kennedy; report sent back to referee to take further testimony.

Burton *vs.* Thompson; motion granted and cause referred.

Barreston *vs.* Thompson; motion to amend judgment denied with $10 costs.

Kats *vs.* O'Brien; motion granted and commission issued.

Chapman *vs.* Douglas; motion granted.

Platt *vs.* Platt; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Smith *vs.* Coe; upon presentation of an engrossed copy of the case, as corrected, by me, with all amendments which were allowed, and all exhibits properly inserted, together with an affidavit that it has been carefully compared with the case, as corrected, and that it is a true copy thereof, this case will be marked "settled," and ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Graham Manufacturing Company *vs.* Barclay; order settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Samuel and Louis Famechi vs. Westerfield and Nelson.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—The defendants in error, residents of New-York, brought suit on two promissory notes against the plaintiffs in error, residents of New-Orleans. Plea to the jurisdiction was filed, setting up that the real party in interest was one Murphy, a resident of New-Orleans, and it was therefore claimed the suit could not be maintained in the Federal Court. The statute of limitations was also pleaded. Both pleas were overruled, and the defendants directed to answer, which was done, alleging that Murphy was the real holder of the notes, and that the transfer was made to the plaintiffs merely for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Circuit Court. It was also denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment, as it appeared that the first named plaintiff was a married woman. Upon the trial the judgment was for the plaintiffs, and writ of error was taken to this Court, where the same questions are considered in the argument, the plaintiffs in error insisting at length that, as Mrs. Westerfield and her husband reside in New-York, the presumption of law is that her marital rights are governed by the principles of the common law, in which case she is not entitled to sue in her own name. This Court at once affirmed the judgment below.

J. G. Schmidt and Gen. Cushing for plaintiffs in error; Thomas J. Durant for defendants.

Flanders vs. Tweed.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This is a branch of the case stated yesterday, between the same parties. That case was to recover certain cotton claimed for the Government by Flanders, as Deputy General Treasury Agent, being one-fourth of an amount alleged by Flanders to have been purchased by Tweed under a contract with the Treasury Department. Flanders having retained this amount of the cotton, Tweed instituted that proceeding to obtain it; and thereupon Flanders caused the military authorities to seize the three-fourths which had been delivered to Tweed under his contract with the Government. This action was then brought to recover the three-fourths thus retaken by the Government. The questions presented are the same as argued in the former case, and are argued by the same counsel.

UNITED STATES COURT—BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Lawrence Seaman vs. the Steam-ship Meta.—A libel was filed by the plaintiff, yesterday, for pilotage services rendered in September, 1868. Process was issued and the vessel is now in the custody of the United States Marshal.

Security Insurance Co. vs. the Steam-boat Alida.—The Court has confirmed the Commissioners' report as to the amount of damage sustained by the libelants, namely, $4,979 14, and has ordered that summary judgment be entered against the Hudson River Steam-boat Company, principal, and Henry Smith and John McB. Davidson, sureties, and that unless an appeal be taken ten day from the decree, the libelants have execution to enforce satisfaction thereof.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

Patrick Leddy vs. A. Vandyke.—This was a suit brought to recover $10,000 damages for alleged slanderous words used by the defendant on the 15th of March last. The parties are residents of the town of Flatlands, and it appears that a little feud existed between the parties, when the defendant, it is alleged, said that the plaintiff stole another man's manure. The testimony in the case was very contradictory, and the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

William Sullivan for plaintiff; S. Garrison for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 10.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and a Jury.

LIEN AGAINST VESSELS.

Charles Fisher vs. Charles Luling.—The plaintiff, who is a stevedore by trade, entered into a contract with Ruger & Co., ship-brokers, to perform certain work and labor in connection with the bark *Harriette.* The labor was done to the amount of about $1,100, which amount, not having been paid, lien was filed against the vessel to secure the amount.

This action was brought to recover judgment on a bond given to release the vessel from the lien. The contract was signed by Ruger & Co., on behalf of the owners of the vessel; but Ruger & Co., not being "owners, charterers or consignees," the Court held that the lien could not be enforced against the vessel, and dismissed the complaint.

Authority to charter, the Court held, does not confer authority to incur obligations against the vessel which can be made the subject of a lien.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 10.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

ASSAULT—CONTEST OVER A PENNY WHISTLE.

Joseph Cohen, by Guardian, vs. Levy Blumenthal.—This was an action to recover damages for assault, committed under the following circumstances: On the 9th of September, 1868, the defendant's son was setting on his stoop, No. 70 Mott-street, having in his mouth a penny whistle. While making such music as he could with the instrument the plaintiff, a boy of fourteen years, came along and said to the young five year old musician on the stoop, "That is my brother's whistle, and I want it." The musician denied the soft impeachment; thereupon the larger boy sought to enforce his brother's title by summary proceedings; in fact attempted to replevin the instrument without the interposition of the Sheriff. A tussel ensued, when the father of the five year old came out, and, as the plaintiff alleges, gently pushed the fourteen year old off the stoop, courteously informing him that "he had no business there." The fourteen year old, however, sustained some injuries which laid him up for eight weeks, which injuries he alleges he sustained at the hands of defendant, while the defendant alleges that the injuries were the result of the boy slipping on the stoop. For these alleged injuries the plaintiff sought to recover $5,000. The Court found a verdict in favor of the defendant, and the Court granted an extra allowance of $50.

Dudley Wilcox for plaintiff; Hersh and Newcombe for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 10, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	109½	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Car.	94⅞
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅜	do...bet. call	94⅞
29,000 do.	111½	700 Mariposa Pf.	19¾
15,000 U.S.5-20 C., '64.	109⅛	100 do...b10	19¾
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...b5	108	100 do...bet. call	20
10,000 do...c	107⅞	200 Pac. Mail	36⅞
2,500 do.	107⅞	100 do...bet. call	36⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	108½	100 do.	37
100,000 do.	108⅝	100 Adams Ex.	62
10,000 do...s3	108⅝	20 do.	62¼
10,000 do...b5	108½	20 do...bet. call	62¼
60,000 do.	108⅛	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	21¼
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	59	115 do.	21
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48¼	5 A. M. U. Ex.	37½
10,000 Va. St. 6s, x c.	75	100 do.	37⅜
2,000 do.	74⅜	200 U. S. Ex.	50¾
10,000 Vir. St. 6s, new	72¾	100 do.	50¾
4,000 do.	72	20 do.	50
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s.	47½	10 do.	50⅜
20,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	21¼	300 N.Y.C. & H. R.	96⅝
20,000 do.	21	100 do...bet. call	96½
3,000 La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	74⅞	100 Erie R.	25⅛
100,000 do...bet. call	74	100 do.	25¼
8,000 Ala. St. 5s.	70⅛	200 Harlem	143⅞
8,000 N. Y. St. B.L.R.	109	200 Reading	96⅝
3,000 Ohio 6s. '86.	104	200 do.	96¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.	93⅞	1100 L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅝
5,000 do.	93⅞	100 do...b5	86½
12,000 do.	94	10 do.	87⅞
8,000 Ga. St. 7s.	93	200 do...bet. call	87
7,000 Erie 5th M.	82	500 Chic. & N. W.	73⅞
5,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	94⅛	500 do.	73⅞
2,000 do.	94	10 do.	74
3,000 Alt.&T.H. Inc	80	200 do...bet. call	73⅞
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st.	93⅞	100 Chi.& N. W. Pf.b3	87
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.	85⅝	100 do...b30	87
6,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.	95⅛	200 do...bet. call	86⅞
6,000 O. & M. Con. Bds.	88	600 do.	86⅞
10,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	86	30 C., C., Cin.& I.R.	74⅛
		300 N. J. Central	103⅛
		300 Chi. & R. I.	119⅝
		10 do.	119
		200 do...bet. call	119⅛
5,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	91⅞	200 Mil. & St. P.	62⅛
1,000 do.	91⅞	100 do...b60	62⅛
5,000 do...bet. call	91⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅝
2,000 Mil.& St. P. 1st, Iowa div.	90	220 Pitts.,Ft W. & C. Guar.	93⅝
4,000 M. & St. P. 2d.	85⅝	50 do.	93⅝
42,000 Col., C.& Ind.C. 1st M.	84¼	221 do...bet. call	93⅝
		10 do.	94
10,000 do.	84⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. bet. call	73
10,000 do.	84⅛		
10,000 do.	84	100 T., W. & W.	44⅜
1,000 D., M. & T. bds.	91	200 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	63½
4,000 W. U. Tel. 7s Bs.	90	13 Chic. & Alt.	112½
1,000 Long Dock Bds.	87	100 do.	113
50 Bk. of Commerce	122⅛	40 Chi. & Alt. Pf.	114
73 do.	122	50 do.	115
12 Continental Bank	90	100 St. Louis & I.M.R.	43⅞
5 do.	88⅜	250 Del., Lac. & W.R.	103
10 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	146⅞	320 Morris & Essex	90⅝
5 do.	146	50 do.	90⅝
39 Ninth Nat. Bank	111	17 N. Y. & N. H. R.	144⅞
15 Gallatin Nat. Bk.	119⅛	100 do.	145
100 Canton Co.	62⅛	100 Bos., H. & E.	5⅛
100 do...s30	62	20 Pub. & S. C. R.	109
200 do.	62	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	20⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Pf.	29	100 do.	20⅛
100 do...bet. call	28⅝	45 H. & St. J.	107
25 West. U. Tel.	34		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	114	$49,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.	108⅝
70,000 do.	114⅛	125,000 do.	108⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	109⅛	10,000 do.	108⅝
2,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new.	107⅜	42,500 do.	108⅞
		20,000 do...b3	109⅛
34,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	108	12,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	109⅞
1,000 do.	108⅛	1,500 do.	110
15,000 do.	108⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108⅛
5,000 do.	108⅛	25,000 do.	108⅞
5,000 do.	108	125,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅞
55,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅜	30,000 do.	105⅞
1,000 do.	111½	5,000 do...b3	105⅞
50,000 do.	111⅜	20,000 do.	105⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Ohio 6s, '86.	105	$30,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs. bet. c.	94⅞
2,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	74		
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	58⅞	100 Boston W. P.	17⅛
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, bet. call	47½	200 do...bet. call	17⅛
		10,000 Mar. T. 10s ctfs. bet. call	48
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n.	21¼	100 Erie	25
10,000 do.	21	500 do...bet. call	25
40,000 do.	21⅛	100 Harlem R.	144
2,000 Mo. St. 6s.	93⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87
2,000 La. 6s.	76	500 do...b60	87
5,000 Erie 4th M.	87	100 Tol., W. & W.	44⅛
3,000 Ga. West. 2d M.	79⅛	200 do.	44⅝
21,000 St. L. & I.M. 1st M. bds.	86½	200 Ohio & Miss.	29⅝
		200 Col., C. & Ind. C.	20
2,000 Tol., P.& W. 1st, East. Div.	88	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call	106⅛
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	74		
10 Canton	62⅛	100 Del., L. & W. R. bet. call	102
100 W. U. Tel.	33⅛		
100 Quick. M. Co...b.c.	12	12 C., C., C. & Ind.	74⅛

THURSDAY, March 10—P. M.

The turn of the Gold market to-day was in the upward direction. The sales opened at 110⅝@111@111⅛, but soon fell back to 110⅝@110⅝@110⅝ ⅌ cent., on a formidable resistance in the Gold Room to higher figures. Later in the day, however, the upward reaction asserted itself, and the demand for the *long* or bullish account in the Room carried the sales to 110⅞@111@111⅛@111⅛@112⅛ ⅌ cent. Some of the same spirit of reaction was felt in the Public Funds, the offers of which to the Sinking Fund amounted to a smaller total than was expected. The accepted offers, to the sum of $1,000,000, were on the most favorable terms for the Sinking Fund yet made, being the equivalent, with the accrued interest, of about 109⅛@ ⅌ cent. in Currency for 5-20s. After these offers were accepted, and on the higher price for Gold, the market advanced to 109⅛@109⅛ ⅌ cent., and a large business was done at and after the late Boards of the Stock Exchange. The long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 sold up to 114⅛@114⅛ ⅌ cent., or about 2½ ⅌ cent. above the price of Gold. The Currency 6 ⅌ cents sold at 111⅛@111⅛ ⅌ cent., as against Gold at 111@111⅛ ⅌ cent.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Reid, Lee & Contant.
$20,000 '65, n. 107.24
W. A. Heiser's Sons.
600 '65, c., n. 107.00
2,100 '67, c. 107.00
1,000 '62, c. 107.00
1,500 '62, r. 107.00
1,500 '64, r. 107.00
2,050 '65, r., n. 107.00
350 '67, r. 107.00
1,000 '62, r. 107.00
10,000 '65, c., n. 107.05
1,000 '67, c. 107.21
W. T. Hatch & Son.
500 '64, r. 107.00
100 '64, c. 107.00
400 '65, c., c. 107.00
8,000 '65, r., n. 107.00
8,300 '65, c., n. 107.00
1,000 '67, r. 107.00
5,500 '67, c. 107.00
500 '65, c. 107.00
White, Morris & Co.
10,000 '67, c. 107.25
3,000 '65, c., n. 106.75
15,000 '65, c., n. 106.75
Hatch & Foote.
10,000 '64, c. 106.59
5,000 '64, c. 106.65
1,500 '62, c., o. 106.75
20,000 '62, r. 106.58
10,000 '62, r. 106.58
17,000 '62, r. 106.59
3,000 '65, r., n. 106.65
10,000 '65, c., n. 106.70
15,000 '65, c., n. 106.73
20,000 '65, c., n. 106.80
Buckingham & Brown.
27,800 '62, r. 107.38
47,000 '64, r. 107.53
48,500 '65, r., n. 107.25
11,000 '64, c. 107.29
14,300 '65, n. 107.25
400 '67, r. 107.25
53,500 '62, r. 107.18
20,000 '64, r. 106.99
6,000 '65, r. 107.40
52,100 '64, c. 107.29
100,000 '64, c. 107.48
400 '67, c. 106.98
3,550 '65, c., n. 107.38
Friedman & Salomon.
6,700 '62, r. 106.85
3,700 '64, c. 106.85
50 '65, c., o. 106.85
50 '65, c., n. 106.85
200 '65, r., n. 106.85
50 '67, r. 106.85
850 '67, c. 106.85
40,000 '67, r. 107.19
J. T. Bates.
4,000 '65, c., n. 106.63
10,000 '65, c., n. 107.14
4,000 '67, c. 106.63
Baker & Kitchen.
1,150 '62, c. 107.27
500 '64, c. 107.27
22,400 '65, c., n. 107.27
Baker & Kitchen.
$150 '67, c. 107.27
77,000 '67, r. 107.50
50,000 '65, c., n. 107.50
50,000 '65, c., n. 107.57
50,000 '65, c., n. 107.67
Farnham, Gilbert & Co.
5,000 '67, c. 108.25
3,000 '67, c. 108.25
2,700 '67, c. 108.20
1,300 '67, r. 108.10
500 '65, r. 108.10
1,500 '65, r. 108.15
5,500 '65, r. 108.10
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
25,000 '65, c., n. 107.10
25,000 '64, c. 107.30
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
21,000 '65, r., n. 107.20
7,000 '65, c., n. 107.30
Humbert Brothers.
400 '62, 107.12
500 '64, 107.12
300 '64, c. 107.12
2,700 '65, n. 107.12
1,800 '67, 107.12
Ed. Sweet & Co.
2,000 '65, c. 106.38
3,500 '65, r. 106.38
11,500 '65, r. 106.11
6,000 '65, c. 107.11
20,000 '67, c. 107.20
20,000 '65, c., n. 106.70
20,000 '65, c., n. 106.65
10,000 '65, c., n. 106.54
3,000 '67, c. 106.98
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
11,000 '62, r. 106.72
16,000 '64, r. 106.70
5,000 '65, r. 106.70
30,000 '65, r. 106.67
10,000 '65, r. 106.67
2,000 '64, c. 106.67
2,000 '65, c. 106.75
25,000 '65, c. 106.85
25,000 '65, c. 106.97
25,000 '65, c. 107.09
25,000 '65, c. 107.22
25,000 '65, c. 107.34
25,000 '65, c. 107.44
25,000 '65, c. 107.56
25,000 '65, c. 107.68
25,000 '65, c. 107.79
11,000 '67, c. 107.80
3,000 '62, c. 107.80
20,600 '67, r. 107.80
C. F. Bates.
5,000 '67, r. 107.10
15,000 '65, 106.75
Jay Cooke & Co.
49,250 '62, r. 106.69
36,000 '65, r. 106.69
68,350 '65, r. 106.69
103,100 '67, r. 106.69
135,000 '64, c. 106.69
110,000 '67, c. 106.69
498,300 '65, c., n. 106.94
$2,468,600

ACCEPTED OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Chas. F. Bates.
$15,000 '65, n. 106.75
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
12,000 '62, r. 106.72
16,000 '64, r. 106.70
5,000 '65, r. 106.70
30,000 '65, n. 106.67
10,000 '65, r. 106.67
2,000 '64, c. 106.67
2,000 '65, c. 106.75
25,000 '65, c., n. 106.85
Ed. Sweet & Co.
2,000 '65, c. 106.38
3,500 '65, c. 106.38
20,000 '65, c. 106.70
20,000 '65, c. 106.50
10,000 '65, c. 106.54
Jos. T. Bates.
4,000 '65, c., n. 106.63
4,000 '67, c. 106.63
White, Morris & Co.
5,000 '65, c., n. 106.75
Hatch & Foote.
10,000 '64, c. 106.59
5,000 '64, c. 106.65
Hatch & Foote.
$1,500 '65, c., o. 106.75
20,000 '62, r. 106.58
10,000 '62, r. 106.58
17,000 '62, r. 106.59
3,000 '65, r., n. 106.65
10,000 '65, c., n. 105.70
15,000 '65, c., n. 106.73
10,000 '65, c., n. 106.80
Friedman & Salomon.
6,700 '62, r. 106.85
3,700 '64, c. 106.85
50 '65, c., o. 106.85
50 '65, c., n. 106.85
200 '65, r., n. 106.85
50 '67, r. 106.85
850 '67, c. 106.85
Jay Cooke & Co.
49,250 '62, r. 106.69
36,000 '65, r. 106.69
68,350 '65, r., n. 106.69
103,100 '67, r. 106.69
135,000 '64, c. 106.69
110,000 '67, c. 106.69
190,700 '65, c., n. 106.94
Total $1,000,000

The causes influencing the turn in Gold it would, perhaps, be difficult to safely describe. It may be fairly assumed that the recent rapid decline to the close neighborhood of 110 ⅌ cent. has brought the country no nearer to actual specie payments than when the price fell to 120 ⅌ cent. in January and so continued to about the middle of February. No early action of the sort is seriously contemplated in any official or well-advised quarter, however gratifying the decline in premium to about 110 ⅌ cent. on the improved credit of the Government, and without the slightest contraction of the Currency, may have been, as it deserved to be, to the public. The discussion and action of the Senate on the Funding bill were quoted to-day as in favor of higher Gold, and the supposed heavy *short* interest in the Gold Room was also alluded to, but we apprehend that these considerations had less real influence upon the market than the fact that Gold had gone down very rapidly, and might be a fair purchase on the chances of reaction.

Money continues very easy at from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent to the brokers. The Foreign Exchanges were very weak again in the forenoon, London being quoted on Bankers' bills at 108@108⅛ ⅌ cent.; but there was more tone to the demand at the close of the day, and 108⅛ ⅌ cent. London was the current market.

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were active and firm; the Railway Bonds steady; the New-York and Western Railway Stocks generally firm, though not very active. The bearish interest in the market is brought to a pause by the prevailing disposition to buy Stocks, and upon the disappointment felt that the fall in Gold has not carried down the Railways. The prices of the day were rather better than yesterday, and the following quotations were made after the late Boards broke up. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks there is a decided rise in Canton Land Company and in Mariposa Preferred:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 10.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108½	109⅜
American Gold Coin	110½	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	48½	48⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96½	97½
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs.	94½	95⅜
Reading Railroad	96⅝	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	119½	119⅝
Northwestern Common	73½	73⅜
Northwestern Preferred	87½	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	36⅜	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	75⅜
St. Paul Common	62½	62⅜
Lake Shore	86⅞	87⅛
Erie	25	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅜	30
New-Jersey Central	103⅜	103½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	113¾	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108⅜
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	110	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	Oregon half year, 1881	110
5-20 reg., 1865	109	10-40 registered	105⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅛	10-40 coupon	106
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	108	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	59⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, n. b'ds.	48⅛	Rhode Island 6s	98⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	74	Alabama 8s	70⅛
Virginia 6s, n. b.	72	Alabama 5s	70
Georgia 6s	82	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '75	102
Georgia 7s, n. b.	93	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '86	105
North Carolina 6s	47½	Illinois Canal B., '70	100
North Carolina 6s, n.b.	21⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, '77	100
South Carolina 6s	82	Illinois coupon 6s, '79	100
South Carolina 6s, n.b.	82⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	82⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '73	98
Missouri 6s	93⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '78	98
Missouri 6s, H. & St. J. I	92⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '83	98
Louisiana 6s	74⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
Louisiana 8s, n. b.	76	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	108⅛
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	74	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	105
Louisiana 8s, Levee B.	88		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	90	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Morris & Essex 1st	101½
Erie 7s, 2d, '79	97½	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d, '83	91	Clev. & P. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	87	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	99	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	97½
Hudson [illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105
Chic., B. & Q. 8 p. c.	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c.	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Pac. R. Guaran. by Mo.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	101

Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt. [illegible]	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. [illegible]	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. [illegible]	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	86½
Chic. & N. W. Int.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. C.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st L. M.	[illegible]
H. & St. Jos. L. G's	101½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bonds	[illegible]	Mar. & Cin. 1st	[illegible]
Del. L. & West. 1st	100⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 2d	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Col. C. & I. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	[illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	[illegible]
Tol., W. & W. C. C. B. F.	73	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]		
Gt. West. 1st, '88	84		
Gt. West. 2d, '93	78½		

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	138	Continental	95
Manhattan	140	Commonwealth	112
Mechanics'	138	New-York County	200
Union	138	Importers' & Traders'	146
Phenix	108	Park	165
Tradesmen's	155	Central National	110⅛
Greenwich	218	Fourth National	110⅜
National	118	Ninth National	110⅛
Merchants' Exch'ge	104	Tenth National	104
Seventh Ward	105	Oriental	150
State of New-York	105	Bkrs' & Bankers' Ass.	112
Commerce	122	Del. & Hudson Canal	118
Ocean	90	Pennsylvania Coal	218
Mercantile	133	Cumb. Coal Pref.	28⅛
American Exchange	114½	Canton Co., Baltimore	61⅛
Chatham	150	Western Union Tel.	33⅛
Bank of the Republic	115	Quicksilver Mining	11⅛
Bank of N. America	103⅛	Mariposa Mining	8⅛
Hanover	105⅛	Mariposa Pref.	19⅜
Irving	116	Mariposa Trust Cert.	48
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	17⅛
Grocers'	115	Adams Express	62
East River	105⅛	American Express	37⅛
Market	120	Merchants' Union Ex	11⅛
Nassau	107	Pacific Mail	36⅞
Shoe & Leather	160		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 10.

General balance yesterday	$81,279,433 23
Gold receipts	503,000 00
Gold payments	1,146,368 75
Gold balance	75,128,924 85
Currency receipts	1,262,749 76
Currency payments	386,255 47
Currency balance	6,279,973 76
General balance	81,504,869 27
Customs	473,000 00

Messrs. GEORGE E. COOKE & Co., Insurance Scrip Brokers, No. 49 Wall-street, have published a pamphlet, for gratuitous distribution, containing the full reports of the New-York Marine Insurance Companies to Jan. 1, 1870, with a tabular statement of the outstanding scrip of each company.

Mr. WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-street, has also issued a pamphlet, giving the annual statements of the various marine Insurance Companies for 1869, compiled from official sources.

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the

Fourth week of February, 1870	$71,641 85
Fourth week of February, 1869	51,800 00
Increase for week	$19,841 85
Total for month of February, 1870	250,646 75
Total for month of February, 1869	207,302 27
Increase	$43,314 48

The Lake Shore Company earned for the first week in March $262,689, as against $232,058 same week last year. The Rock Island Company earn for the same week $120,000, as against $101,000 same week last year.

The Richmond, Va., *Evening State Journal* of March 8, in noticing the message of Governor WALKER on the finances of Virginia, says:

"The Governor excuses the neglect of the State to provide for the regular payment of the interest on the debt, by adverting to the fact that it has been under military government since March, 1867. The Governor states the debt of the State as follows, as of Jan. 1, 1870:

Old funded debt	$32,772,262 94
New funded debt and to be funded	1,284,273 56
Interest due and unpaid on old funded debt	1,611,335 17
Total	$45,660,348 00
To this sum should be added the amount of bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company assumed by the State and authorized to be converted into bonds, but not yet funded	212,430 00
Total State debt Jan. 1, 1870	$45,872,778 00

The State is also annually liable for $5,800 perpetually, being six per cent. interest on $95,000 of old James River Company stock.

The assets and sureties owned by the State on the 1st day of January, 1870, are as follows:

Balance in Treasury	$567,391 89
Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company bonds	50,862 40
Blue Ridge Railroad, owned by State, (cost)	1,744,723 23
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company	2,484,134 74
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad	1,341,341 82
Orange and Alexandria Railroad	1,150,207 89
Richmond and Danville Railroad	1,847,585 52
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad common stock	385,600 00
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company	275,200 00
Richmond and York River Railroad Company	490,999 52
Southside Railroad Company	1,888,500 00
Virginia and Kentucky Railroad Company	103,438 69
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company	3,755,000 00
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company	202,611 91
James River and Kanawha Company	10,400,000 00
Other navigation companies	1,192,616 30
Interest in sundry plank-roads, turnpikes and bridge companies	4,761,564 49
Claims against Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, about	900,000 00
Claims against Selden, Withers & Co.	436,000 00

Of these assets, a portion consists of securities which the Governor thinks more valuable than State bonds, to the amount of $2,612,766. He thinks that in a few years other assets to the amount of $10,048,267, will be available for the redemption of the State debt. The Governor estimates that the remaining $31,041,326 of the assets of the State are lost or will be forever unavailable.

The Governor recommends that the railroad companies of which the State is a stockholder or creditor shall be permitted to redeem the interest of the State in them by surrendering State bonds for an equal amount. He thinks that by this means, and by converting the available assets of the State into bonds, and by obtaining the aid of West Virginia as to that portion of the debt due from her, the debt of the State can be reduced one-half.

The annual interest payable on the debt ($46,000,000) is $2,760,000. The receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, were $1,752,398. The expenses of the Government, other than for interest, of the same year, were in round numbers, $700,000; the Governor thinks they need not be in future more than $550,000. The amount of revenue, therefore, necessary to be raised per annum will be $3,310,000. This will require $1,557,601 more to be raised than was received in 1869.

Adverting to the fact that taxes are hereafter to be levied on property on the *ad valorem* principle, the Governor estimates the whole actual value of property in the Commonwealth, real and personal, at $723,115,589. If the rate of taxation upon this property be forty cents in the hundred dollars worth, it will produce $2,892,462. Add $471,793 for other taxes, licenses, &c., and the Governor gets a revenue of $3,364,255.

The Governor thinks the State can commence the payment of interest on her public debt on the 1st of July, 1871. He states that there will be $1,000,000 derived from the revenue over and above what may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government, applicable to the payment of interest from the receipts of the year ending Sept. 30, 1870.

The concluding portions of the Message are devoted to suggestions of the Governor in respect to the reorganization of the State debt, to the collection of the revenue, to some limitation of the practice of chartering joint stock companies, to a plan of relief to debtors and to an account of the land scrip appropriated by Congress to schools."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of our customers to the above bonds. One of the few Securities we feel safe in recommending as good.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these Bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Denominations $500 and $1,000 Coupon.

We receive in payment Government and other securities at their market value.

Descriptive pamphlets can be obtained at our office

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Corner Wall and Nassau sts., New-York.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds of the Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company, indorsed in currency by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, for sale at 97 and accrued interest. Pamphlets, with full particulars furnished by FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 285 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT ARE BEING MARKETED WITH GREAT SUCCESS. The first issue of $500,000 has already been placed, and sales are being filled from the second issue.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into *interest bearing capital;* and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Financial Agents,
No. 12 Wall-street, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 10, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	82	Leather, sides	6,844
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	96
Copper, bbls.	3	Tar, bbls.	480
Cotton, bales	1,793	Resin, bbls.	1,680
Cotton SeedCake, bags	60	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	548
Cotton Seed Oil, bbls.	47	Pork, bbls.	87
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	75	Beef, pkgs.	494
Eggs, bbls.	847	Cutmeats, pkgs.	1,315
Flour, bbls.	9,816	Grease, pkgs.	159
Corn Meal, bags	3,000	Lard, tierces	463
Wheat, bushels	10,758	Stearine, pkgs.	20
Corn, bushels	3,130	Butter, pkgs.	971
Malt, bushels	1,500	Cheese, boxes	444
Barley, bushels	976	Tallow, pkgs.	6
Oats, bushels	7,691	Oil, Lard, bbls.	25
Grass Seed, bushels	100	Tobacco, hhds.	67
Beans, bushels	270	Whisky, bbls.	1,243
Peas, bushels	900	Wool, bales	110
Hops, bales	125		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *John Mathues*, for Gibraltar—130 pkgs. Tobacco, 50,000 gallons Refined Petroleum; 1,500 Staves; 200 boxes Florida Water.

By the bark *Anita Tagliavia*, for Constantinople—115,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 2,000 cases Spirits Turpentine.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Some inquiry has been noted for Rio, of which 500 bags by the *South America* were sold on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands, to-day, was 35,436 bags here, and 27,940 bags at other ports. Other kinds have been inactive. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 2,925 bags Maracaibo ex *Sea Bird*, sold for consumption on private terms; 1,220 bags Maracaibo ex *Teresa*, sold for consumption on private terms; 500 bags Ceylon, sold in lots within our range; 332 bags Maracaibo, sold in lots within our range; 134 bags Laguayra, sold in lots within our range; 1,127 bags St. Domingo, sold for export to Havre on private terms. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here to-day was 10,267 bags and 25,670 mats. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½, gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately active, and quoted rather stronger, but irregular in price; sales 4,598 bales for early delivery, including 3,668 bales to shippers, 602 bales to spinners, 128 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit; also, 7,100 bales for forward delivery, including 750 bales, basis Low Middling, for March, at 20½c.@20⅝c.; 2,450 bales do., for April, at 19½c.@19⅝c.; 1,500 bales do., for May, at 19c.@19½c.; 2,050 bales do., for June, at 19½c.@19½c.; 100 bales do., for July, at 19½c.; 250 bales do., free on board at Mobile, at 19½c., ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	18
Good Ordinary	18⅜	19	19⅛	19½
Low Middling	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅜	24	24⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,944
Receipts last week	13,132
Receipts the preceding week	13,232
Receipts since Sept. 1	495,296
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	281,415
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	57,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely, especially the low grades, which have declined 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., leading to rather more activity. Exporters have taken some lines, chiefly of Western, at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 35@$4 70; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 70@$5; good to choice Spring Extra, $5@$5 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 70
Extra State	4 70@ 5 65
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 60@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	4 80@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 25@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 75@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$8 40 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 40@$8 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $4 25@$5 50 for Inferior to Choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn Meal has been more active but less firm at $4 25@$4 50 for Western, $4 40@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 575 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at from $2 35@$2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in more demand for export and milling at well supported prices, particularly for prime Amber Winter and No. 2 Spring, which have been most sought after; sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 47@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30, closing with $1 28 bid for prime Amber, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 14@$1 15, delivered; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 08; No. 3 Spring at $1 05; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 26@$1 28½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and moderate request at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 04½ (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 95c.@$1 for New Mixed Western; 97c.@$1 03 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 02@$1 05 for White Western Jersey and Southern; 85c.@95c. for unsound Western ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western, $1@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been moderately dealt in at lower rates, on quite liberal offerings. Sales have been reported of 16,600 bushels Canada West at $1@$1 05, chiefly at $1 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and heavy; 2,500 bushels Canada West were sold on private terms. Oats have been more active, but cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 61c.@63c. for car lots of Ohio; 59c.@61c. for State, from track and delivered; 55c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been unimportant.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in some request at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have shown rather more animation, and have been quoted firm, as a rule, including *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 28½c.@29½c.; Buenos Ayres, 20@24 lbs., 27½c.@28½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 28c.@28½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 28c.@28½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 28½c.@29c.; Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 28c.@28½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; California, 21@23 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 19@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@16½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c. Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@25 lbs., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 60@80 lbs., 9½c.@10c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 10½c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 9½c.@10c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9½c.@10c. currency. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 33c.@35c.; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15½c.@16c.; Calcutta Gead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold. Sales were made of 3,000 Montevideo and 500 Texas on private terms.

HOPS—Continue quiet at drooping prices, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 12c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 125 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been steady in price, and in moderate request, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ⅌ lb. The day's receipts have been 6,844 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and irregular. Sales have been confined to small lots of Porto Rico within our range, and 20 bbls. New-Orleans at 78c.@78½c. ⅌ gallon. The stock in first hands, to-day, was 15,322 hhds. Cuba, 2,461 hhds. English Islands, 665 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba at 26c.@70c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@84c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed.	26c.@28c.	32c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	— @ —	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	— @ —	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	38c.@50c.	50c.@65c.
English Islands	— @ —	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c.@79c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in some demand and quoted firm on the basis of $2 10 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,680 bbls.; sales, 650 bbls. Tar has been quiet at former rates; sales 60 bbls. Newbern at $2 35@$2 40, and 100 bbls. Wilmington at $2 75 ⅌ bbl.; receipts, 480 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been very dull; 40 bbls. were sold at $3 62½ ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been held quite confidently, but has been only moderately dealt in on the basis of 45c.@45½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 96 bbls.; sales, 115 bbls.; exports, 2,000 cases. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62½@$3 75 ⅌ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 07½@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 37½@$3. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The market has been dull and weak for most kinds, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@98c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 65c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon; Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 80c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.; Refined, Yellow, 75c.@77½c.; White, 85c.@92½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has showed less general activity, but rather more steadiness. Crude has been in moderate demand, on the basis of 15c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c., in bulk, with sales reported of about 2,500 bbls.; 19½c.@20c., in shipping order here, and nominally 19c. in shipping order at Philadelphia; and 11½c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, seller 30 days, at which 1,000 bbls. were placed, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were —bbls.; in Philadelphia, 380 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in less request, but rather firmer. Sales have been reported here of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, chiefly at 27½c.; 2,000 bbls. do. for June delivery at 28½c., and 2,000 bbls do., July, at 29c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for March delivery, at 27c.; 1,000 bbls. do., April, at 27½c.; 2,500 bbls. do., April to August, reported at 28½c., and 500 bbls. do., buyer's option, to Oct. 1, at 30c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 548 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,580 bbls. The export clearances have been 165,000 gallons. Refined Oils in cases has been in some request at 34c.@34½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues in limited request at 9½c.@10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in much more confident demand, largely on speculative account, at advanced and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $25 37@$25 75, closing very firmly at $25 75 for New Mess; $25@$25 25 for Thin and Medium Mess; $20@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 50@$21 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also 1,750 bbls. Mess, including seller March, April and May, at $25 50@$25 75, closing with $25 75 freely bid. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet at (nominally) 11c.@11½c. for Western, and 11½c.@12c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in fair demand and steady; sales have been reported of 155 pkgs. at 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in request at about previous figures; sales equal to 150 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 13c. Short Rib at 14c., and Long Clear on private terms, ⅌ bbl. Lard has been in moderate demand at decidedly firmer prices, closing quite buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 850 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 13c.@15c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 13½c.@13½c. for City, and 13½c.@14c. for fair to strictly prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Also 1,250 tierces prime Steam, including seller March, at 13½c., and seller April and May, at 14c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been inquired for and quoted steady; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess; and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl. Tierce beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been quiet at from $23@$31 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter has been in very moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@45c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@32c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 971 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 6c.@16½c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 444 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: "Every branch of trade has been materially affected by the steady approach to a resumption to specie payments, and new operations of every nature are sedulously avoided in anticipation of serious results that are likely not to occur, as there is but little doubt that the very worst results of a resumption are actually discounted and realized already, and any change from the present torpor might prove a positive advantage, even with gold at par. The general Produce Market has sympathized in unison with every other branch of business, and the trade in Butter has not been an exception. The total receipts of Butter for the week are 6,815 packages, against 11,883 packages during the same week of last year. The only activity to the market is in strictly fine stock for local wants, while other grades are quiet but firm at our unchanged quotations.

Extra State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ⅌ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ⅌ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ⅌ lb.	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ lb.	15@18

The downward tendency to the market for Cheese has been accelerated during the week past by lower rates for gold and the farther unlooked-for decline in the English market. Holders are free sellers, but no special effort is made or required to reduce stock, as the market is already partially relieved by the transactions of the week. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 1,459 boxes. We quote:

Extra State Factories, ⅌ lb.	16@16½
Fine State Factories, ⅌ lb.	15@16
Fair to good State Factories, ⅌ lb.	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	15@16½
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	14@15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ⅌ lb.	26@27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ⅌ lb.	20@35
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ⅌ lb.	6@12

RICE—Has been slow of sale at former rates. Stock of Rangoon, 4,750 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active, but quoted a trifle cheaper. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,669 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Martinique at from 9½c.@9⅝c., and 696 boxes Havana at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9½c.@9⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9½c.@10½c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. New crop Cuba about ½c. ⅌ lb. off these figures. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. We further quote Box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 8½c.@9½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9½c.@10½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 10½c.@11½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 11½c.@12½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 12½c.@13c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 9c.@10c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9½c.@10c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in quite moderate demand, ranging from 11½c.@13½c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since the 1st inst., thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1870	47,709	75,828	271,891	742
Receipts since March 1	6,162	8,245	19,292	
Total	53,871	84,073	291,183	742
Sales since March 1	4,225	8,226	......	85
Stock March 10, 1870	49,546	75,847	291,183	657
Stock March 11, 1869	13,611	14,680	27,343	465
Stock March 10, 1868	20,821	20,869	14,945	100
Stock March 12, 1867	19,445	26,003	127,852	70

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 86,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9½c.; also, 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14c., and 3,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy; sales 225 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@99½c., chiefly at 99c. ⅌ gallon; receipts, 1,243 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firm, but have been less active. For Liverpool there were taken 2,400 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and 7-16d.@½d. by steam, ⅌ lb., and 1,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl. and 18,000 bushels Wheat on vessel's account. For Cronstadt and back, an American bark, with a general cargo, on private terms. From Batavia for a European port, a North German bark, with a general cargo, at 43s. 9d. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
DER FREISCHUTZ, (German opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Bertha Johannsen and Mlle. Canissa, and the chorus by the Arion Society.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY, OUR NAN, &c. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Steamers arriving at Southampton report encountering icebergs of mountainous size on the voyage from New-York....In the House of Lords yesterday a naturalization bill was discussed, and an amendment offered to permit aliens to acquire and dispose of property, except in time of war. The debate on the Irish Land bill was continued. One speaker urged as an objection, that it virtually made the tenant the owner of the land. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS yesterday had an interview with the Queen by invitation....An international exhibition of fans is to be held in London soon....The Liverpool races took place yesterday....The London *Times* suggests as an experiment a reduction of Atlantic cable tolls to five shillings for ten words. The same journal criticises with severity the speeches at the Conservative banquet on Wednesday night. The reference to discontent in the army it calls dangerous and unconstitutional....The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce propose a memorial to the United States Government on ocean postal irregularities....The specie in the banks of France and England continues to increase....M. ROCHEFORT is ill in his prison, it is believed of small-pox, but the exclusion of his friends and the reticence of the Government leave the nature of his disease to be conjectured.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from Gen. REYNOLDS, of Texas, inclosing copies of the new Constitution of that State, and announcing the ratification by the Legislature of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Some routine business was transacted. Among the resolutions offered was one providing for the consideration of annexation treaties in open session. The bill consolidating the Northern and Southern Judicial Districts of Florida was, among others, passed. The debate on the Funding bill was then resumed. The discussion of the day was upon the eighth section, which requires national banks to exchange the bonds now held by them for those proposed to be issued. The question was as to the legality of this system of coercion. Several amendments were offered, and, pending the discussion, the Senate took a recess until evening. At the evening session the debate was continued at length on the same point. The amendments severally offered were finally rejected. No vote was taken on the main question, and at 10½ P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House, immediately upon the expiration of the morning hour, the bill providing for a reduction and reorganization of the army was taken up, and the debate upon it occupied the remainder of the session. Mr. LOGAN made a long speech explaining the different sections of the bill, which makes a radical change in the present mode of conducting that branch of the service as to the number of officers, their rank, pay, holding civil office, brevets, and other important matters. It provides for a general muster out of supernumeraries; reduces the number of Major-Generals to three and of Brigadiers to six, establishes fixed rates of pay, abolishes certain grades, &c. The bill was considered in sections, and all were agreed to as reported, with but slight modification, excepting the thirteenth, which transfers the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This was rejected. The bill was then passed without a division. During the morning hour the Air Line Railway bill was again discussed at some length, but no action taken. At 5 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to charter the Manhattan Market Company of New-York, several bills relating to the canals, and a bill to establish an institution for the relief of indigent and disabled soldiers of the State were reported. A bill was introduced to amend the act relating to the transmission of packages by the pneumatic process; also one relating to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company. Another new charter for the City of New-York, identical with that introduced on Wednesday in the House, excepting in that it does not propose to abolish the Central Park Commission, was introduced. The authorizing the leasing of land to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in New-York, was passed. The Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M. At the evening session the bill regulating freights on certain railroads reached a third reading.

In the Assembly, the bills to appraise all canal claims against the State, and to amend the General Election law of 1842, reached a third reading. A bill was introduced to charter the Manhattan Club, of New-York; also a bill to incorporate the Excelsior Safe Deposit Company, of New-York. The Speaker offered a joint resolution to appoint a joint committee to invite Hon. WM. H. SEWARD to visit the capital and receive the congratulations of the Legislature, which was laid over. The House adjourned at 1½ P. M. The evening session was devoted to general orders, and many bills were advanced to the third reading stage.

GENERAL.

Papers connected with the recent slaughter of Piegan Indians are published, in which Gen. SHERMAN says the attack was made on the application of Gen. SULLY and "the people in the Interior Department." Gen. SULLY is severely spoken of for telegraphing information for the use of Mr. COLLYER. Gen. DE TROBRIAND speaks glowingly of the "gratifying and complete success," and recommends Col. BAKER for promotion. Gen. HARDIE says the Piegans had committed many murders and robberies of whites. Gen. SHERIDAN says Gen. SCHOFIELD has reported to him that war is inevitable with the very Indians he has been feeding all Winter. A Helena, Montana, dispatch represents that the people of the Territory indorse the course of Col. BAKER.

The cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Birmingham, Penn., was knocked down by a man yesterday, while another gathered $20,000 into a basket. The affair attracted a crowd about the bank, the robbers were pursued and captured and the money recovered.

The Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis has resumed specie payments.

The New-Jersey Assembly, yesterday, unanimously rejected a bill granting divorces from persons who have been insane ten years. A bill was introduced to tax Erie Railroad property in the State one-half of one per cent., and granting the privilege to that Company to build a branch from Hudson County to Port Jervis. The bills authorizing the Elizabeth and Newark branch of the Central Railroad, and the Belvidere branch of the Camden and Amboy Railroad were passed.

The Maryland Legislature, yesterday, elected JOHN W. DAVIS Police Commissioner of Baltimore, for the unexpired term of Commissioner JARRETT.

A deputation of colored men from Tennessee waited on the President yesterday to solicit military protection from the outrages of outlaws and others. The President said the stationing of troops would be referred to the Secretary, but that interference with the civil law would require serious consideration.

The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island met yesterday, in Providence, and renominated the present State officers.

Train No. 3 from New-York on Wednesday night reached Wellsburg early yesterday morning, when a portion of the train was thrown off the track by a broken journal. The baggage car rolled down an embankment, killing ALEXANDER EDWARDS, a brakeman. The express car was thrown on the opposite track, where it was run into in a few minutes by an eastward bound train, and several passengers who had gathered around it were injured. Two young ladies from Des Moines, Iowa, sustained fractures of the legs.

Gov. HOFFMAN has signed the act abolishing the Canal Contracting Board.

An interesting case of slander is now being tried in the Superior Court. The defendant claims to have been married to plaintiff, and plaintiff swears there never was any such marriage.

D. C. BIRDSALL and Dr. BLAISDELL were examined in the Fullerton case, yesterday. The evidence was to the effect that Judge FULLERTON received certain sums of money from Mr. BIRDSALL, counsel for Collector SMITH.

The election fraud cases came up again yesterday morning in the shape of a point raised by the District Attorney that while the order given on Monday to furnish the names of witnesses was signed by Judge PRATT as presiding, Judge GILBERT was really on the bench. He moved accordingly that the case of HIGGINS & CHINN be set down for trial. The Judge denied the motion, pointing out that with the question of the correctness of the minutes he had nothing to do. The District Attorney objected, and stated his intention to appeal.

The petition of the counsel of WM. CHAMBERS, the alleged murderer of DOMINICUS S. VOORHIES, was yesterday granted by Judge GILBERT, and the trial set down for the third Wednesday in April. It was stated that CHAMBERS had been born while his mother was confined in a lunatic asylum. To substantiate this and other averments, a commissioner would have to be sent to Ireland; hence the assumed necessity for delay.

The Latest Device of the Enemy.

The Tammany charter, as introduced some weeks ago, was as mischievous as anything emanating from that quarter might be expected to be. It was intended to destroy the few guarantees of order and the few agencies of passable administration of which the people of this City are enabled to boast. It was designed to make the "Ring," with all its corruption and infamy, absolute master in every branch of the City Government.

Even Democrats declared the scheme intolerable, and professed a determination to furnish a substitute. They waged war, fast and furious, upon the Ring, and dedicated themselves to its destruction. There was a show of virtue as well as valor on the part of this Anti-Ring Democracy, and great were the hopes excited by its promises. In due time the new leaders were proclaimed, and then, on the instant, faith in the movement vanished. With Messrs. NORTON, GENET and CREAMER as controlling agents in the crusade against the Ring, there could be no rational expectation of improvement. The old Ring is bad; a new Ring, composed of the Nortons, Genets and Creamers of the disaffected Democracy, would be no better.

So with the Anti-Ring Charter. Prepared with loud professions of purity and presented with a flourish of trumpets which might well herald a great reform, it turns out to be a sham and a fraud. It abolishes the Commissions, which alone have made the City endurable, and places all governing power under the influences which have enabled the Tammany Ring to become what it is. The Police Department it makes subject to a popular election,—and what that means in New-York all of us know. The Fire Department, the Health Department, the Common Schools, the Public Charities, the Croton management, and even the Central Park, are all to be under the control of functionaries appointed by the Mayor, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." The Mayor and Aldermen will be the real administrators of the City's affairs, excepting only in respect of the Police force, which will be the creature of the constituency to whom the Mayor and Aldermen are at present indebted for official existence. In effect, therefore, the real governing force in every department will be the same class of voters, and the same election machinery, by and through which Tammany has acquired its power.

And this is the grand result to which the valorous Democratic reformers have brought us! This is the final manifestation of that ostentatious Democratic virtue which began with threatening revolution in the cause of order, and ends with the exaltation of NORTON, GENET and CREAMER as model municipal reformers! What was supposed to be a reform movement, proves to be a clumsy, shameless piece of jugglery. The Charter from which we were told to expect great things, is found to be a contrivance for rendering corruption and rascality easy and safe.

The truth is, there can be no municipal reform here until pure elections have been assured. The decent, honest, intelligent elements of our population must be enabled to control the ballot-box. The reputable opinion of the City must have free course, or the plea of governing by the people becomes a pretence for perpetuating the iniquities which now disgrace every election.

The Oneida and the Bombay.

The *Evening Post* says:

"The testimony which has reached us seems unhappily to leave no doubt on the two points we have recited—that there was gross carelessness and lack of discipline on an American man-of-war, and almost incredible inhumanity on the part of the English Captain."

It seems to us that our cotemporary is wrong in attributing to the gallant and lamented Capt. WILLIAMS any carelessness in the management of his ship. The sole responsibility for the loss of our brave countrymen, and the vessel in which they sailed, rests upon the commander of the mail steamer *Bombay*, Capt. EYRE—a name which will henceforth be infamous in the annals of the sea.

We say "infamous," because it is quite clear that Capt. EYRE deliberately outraged the first principles of humanity in his conduct after the collision. He did not stop to see what assistance he could render, and when he was asked to go back to the spot he refused. The senior officer of the English fleet, Capt. STANHOPE, had to threaten to "make him" return and search for the crew of the *Oneida* before he would move an inch. Words are attributed to him by a third person which would make him appear a monster of the same class as TRAUPMANN; but at a time of so much excitement, "hearsay" evidence must be received with caution. We have Capt. EYRE's own statement on oath that "he had no idea of the nationality of the other vessel," and it is scarcely conceivable that he would have deliberately singled out an American vessel to run into. He is evidently an obstinate, hard, and reckless sort of man, capable of any act of folly, but probably intelligent enough to know that the consequences of running down an American ship would be more serious to him than if the ship had belonged to any other nation.

Capt. EYRE strongly insists on his statements that the pilot, who was, he thinks, an American, told him there was plenty of room to clear the *Oneida*, and that the shock to the *Bombay* was so slight that even the lady passengers were not conscious that anything had happened. Perhaps experienced seamen can decide whether it is possible for one ship to run another down under such circumstances as these. The terrible charge of barbarity on the part of Capt. EYRE is founded upon his conduct at a time when he alone was the master of his actions. His own defence furnishes no excuse for this conduct. It is quite certain that three guns were fired by the *Oneida*, and that they were heard at Yokohama—while EYRE declares that no sound reached his ears. We have a right to demand justice against this man. That he can ever again be put in command of a ship seems impossible—but a severer punishment than this must be his portion. If he is allowed to escape, farewell to all good feeling between the naval services of America and England. "Blood is thicker than water," said an American commander when he went to the relief of the English in China. What do the English people think of Capt. EYRE's new comment on that proverb?

Our San Domingo Purchase.

To-day, we believe, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will take up the San Domingo treaty. Good faith and international courtesy alike require that ample time shall be given to the consideration of this important measure of public policy; and if an additional reason were wanting, it could be found in the fact that the party of the second part is a sister American Republic, which has already performed its share in the negotiations by a prompt ratification of the treaty. The Perry-Gautier protocol was signed on the 29th of November, 1869, in San Domingo, and its terms prescribed that ratifications should be exchanged at Washington within four months of its date—that is to say, by the 29th of March, 1870, eighteen days hence. We may therefore urge upon the Foreign Committee and upon the Senate the importance of prompt and continuous action.

The present is remarkable as the first of the territorial treaties made by the present Administration, and the only one. We need not now refer to the embarrassments which surrounded every foreign negotiation inspired by the late Administration, and presented to an unwilling or dissatisfied Senate. It is enough to say that the San Domingo treaty comes before the same body unimpeded by any such drawbacks, and that it will be considered simply on its intrinsic merits.

What are those merits? They are claimed to be, in one word, that San Domingo can supply us, on the most reasonable terms, with our long-desired and necessary territorial foothold and naval station in the West Indies. This depot and coaling and repair station is the bay and peninsula of Samana; but whereas to maintain a point of this nature by mere leasehold in a foreign State would be to acquire a precarious and unsatisfactory tenure, the treaty proposes to merge the whole Dominican Republic in the United States, as one of its territories, so as to further the end in question. Without recapitulating, point by point, the text of the Perry-Gautier treaty, it is sufficient to say that the Dominican territory is to be conveyed as territory entire to the United States, together with the custom-houses, fortifications, barracks, ports, harbors, navy and navy yards, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, while the citizens will become citizens of the United States. Certain public lands and property are, of course, reserved, with a view to the future status of San Domingo as a State; but these are all pledged to the payment of its debt. The provisions of the Samana Lease treaty we shall not recount, because we do not apprehend that this alternative proposal will be accepted or even discussed. The contract sum we are called upon to pay for this acquisition is $1,500,000 in gold coin; and we cannot forbear remarking that this is but one-fifth part of the sum paid for Alaska, while, of course, the actual, pressing *need*, in the latter case, of the acquisition of property, was incomparably less. We must have a port in the Antilles, and the question for consideration is whether it shall be Samana. We may take for granted that there is no need of discussing the desirability of Samana for this purpose. Havana alone excepted, perhaps no West Indian port offers greater advantages, and only three or four at the utmost can be named in comparison. The sum for which we get this possession is indeed small; and it must be remembered that while much has been said about the English loan, the payment of the £50,000 already delivered on that loan is provided for by including it in the treaty schedule of obligations to the discharge of which the Dominican Government is pledged to devote any money received from us.

Such, in brief, is the San Domingo treaty. Of course, only patient and thorough investigation by the Senate can disclose the true nature of the pact, and the promise which the island offers to us when opened to American energy. We take no note of assets of forts and armaments, custom-houses, commercial revenues, or anything of the sort. The treaty will stand well on its plain and simple merits.

To People Who Do Not Pay Taxes.

Commissioner DELANO is determined to see that the taxes are rigorously collected. His efforts in that direction have already been productive of important results. The receipts upon nearly all articles are larger than they were last year, and there has been a total gain to the revenue of over $19,000,000. This encourages the Commissioner to carry the war into other fields. He is determined to organize an assessment of the income tax, which shall not admit of any one escaping from it who is justly liable to its operation. His intention, we are told, "is to secure the collection of this tax, as far as possible without evasion, so that its burden may be more equally borne than hitherto." The net will be cast in a way which will prevent certain big fish from getting out of reach of it, as they have hitherto done.

We need not say that we heartily commend this plan. Let every tax be collected honestly and impartially, but at the same time let the severity of the taxes be diminished. Reduce taxation, and people will not take so much pains to outwit the Collector. As extravagantly high duties encourage smuggling, so oppressive imposts deaden people's consciences whenever the tax collector comes near them. Men who would hesitate about uttering a falsehood on most subjects do not think there is much harm in making an untrue return of their incomes. They say to themselves, "It is only the Government we are deceiving, and that gets too much from us already." The reasoning is indefensible, but Governments have to deal with human nature as they find it.

Lower the taxes, and the resistance to taxation is instantly lessened. The income tax must be brought down to three per cent., and other burdens should be lightened. Then make a strict collection. Let your demands upon the people be fair, and then see that those demands are complied with. This is the way to economize, and no one can have any reason to complain of it.

Napoleon and Rome.

Popular interest in the Ecumenical Council, now in session at Rome, has sensibly flagged in this country of late, owing chiefly to the strict polemic character of its discussions, and the careless regard of the mass of our people for pure dogmas. Americans are very prone to concede to every man the privilege, as well as the right, to be the keeper of his own conscience, and concern themselves very little as to the religious beliefs of each other, provided their political or material rights are not invaded, and their moral sense is not shocked. This tolerance in matters of religion underlies our political fabric, and is a prominent feature of our civilization. Hence, when PIO NONO summoned his prelates to council, the American people were temporarily thrown upon the *qui vive* to discover if the movement boded anything aggressive so far as they were concerned. As yet nothing of that character has manifested itself outside of the *Syllabus Errorum*, and even that is generally regarded as *brutem fulmen* so far as any practical effect upon American temporalities is concerned.

It may yet transpire that some organized assault may be made upon our institutions, such as has been foreshadowed with regard to our school system, and occasional clerical interference with political action, but the prompt and combined resistance which is sure to be elicited will always prevent any serious consequences in that direction. With our experience and education it is hardly possible that any permanent or dangerous coalition of spiritual and temporal power will ever be effected in this country, and the Catholic clergy among us are altogether too shrewd to attempt it openly. They know that it would not be tolerated, and that upon the first attempt the aggression would be damagingly retaliated upon them.

In Europe the situation is essentially different. The Government of Rome there has long been sustained by temporal alliances, but for which it would hardly have been able to maintain itself. For nearly twenty years France has been the special champion and protector of the Pope, and has materially aided him in sustaining himself, by troops as well as the prestige of its power. Upon several occasions Austria has done likewise. Of late years, however, the popular sentiment in those two countries has undergone a radical change with regard to the Papal Power, and large reforms have been urged. In view of this movement the intelligence recently received from France to the effect that NAPOLEON had threatened to withdraw his protection in case the infallibility dogma should be insisted upon, seems very significant. France is filled with schismatic ideas, and the reform movement embraces some of the ablest ecclesiastics in the Empire.

Count DARU, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have addressed a very important note to a friend in Rome, in which he calls attention to the fact that the Government of France is more than ever responsible to public opinion; and that if the Council at Rome should commit any imprudent act, the Ministry might be compelled to withdraw the French troops from Civita Vecchia. He is represented as saying:

"Great prudence must therefore be observed at Rome in order not to shock public opinion and excite dissatisfaction among a considerable portion of Catholics and the episcopacy. If, for example, decisions should be adopted of a nature to seriously modify the situation of our Bishops toward the Pope, and to place them on a too absolute dependence on the Court of Rome, our Concordat would be violated, and our relations with the Holy See compromised. In the present state of the public mind at Rome, there is too much passion, and too much agitation on both sides, and no good can issue from such a state of things. If the Council were adjourned, the excitement would have time to calm down, and then resolutions more in conformity with the real interests of the Church and the Holy See might be adopted."

This from an avowed friend of the Church of Rome is very strong language. Whether such an expression was really made or not we have reason to believe, from information coming from other sources, that the facts are correctly stated, and the situation correctly described. There is strong ground for belief that the championship of the Pope by France will hereafter be controlled in the interests of the new reform movement through the influence of the popular branch of the Government, and that however much the Emperor or his Cabinet may desire to serve the Pope, they will feel impelled to defer to popular demands from prudential considerations.

Dogs Baying at the Moon.

It has often been noticed that dogs seem to find a fearful and mysterious pleasure in baying at the moon, and that on such occasions the moon keeps on as if nothing had happened. The same idea is illustrated in the conduct of President GRANT, who is acting as every wise man will act when he is assailed with slander. He takes no notice whatever of the disappointed office seekers who attack him, knowing well that their notoriously bad characters deprive their statements of any weight; and he continues to do his duty faithfully, and to keep every pledge which he has made to the people. This system never yet failed to triumph against the assaults of venal calumniators. The President will only stand higher than ever in the estimation of the people on account of the attempts which are made from time to time to distort his acts and sully his character.

On the 4th of March, 1869, the President told the country, "I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people." His entire course in public affairs is clearly modeled on this principle. He expressed an opinion in his Message to Congress against the reduction of taxation. But subsequently a very strong and general opinion made itself felt and heard in favor of the reduction. Everywhere the people complained that their burdens were greater than they could bear. The President at once remembered his promise, and admitted that the appeal for a reduction of the taxes was a reasonable one, and ought to be responded to in a generous spirit. Most men in the same position would have said, "No—I cannot retract what I said to Congress last December. I will not give way for the sake of pleasing others."

Within a week another subject of the same nature has arisen. It has become necessary to appoint an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Very many Republicans—we do not know whether we may not say a majority—were in favor of having a Southern man nominated for the post—a man who resides in the district where the duties must be performed. The President at first thought differently. But he listened to the reasons on the other side, they satisfied his mind, and on Wednesday he called the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee before him, and told them that he would nominate a Southern man if they considered it expedient.

These incidents set before us the character of the Government more clearly than volumes of comment could do. They prove that instead of having a President who treats his opinions as if they were unalterable laws, we have one who is open to conviction, and who earnestly and habitually studies the wants and wishes of the people. New-Hampshire has already asserted its continued confidence in the Government. Connecticut will follow in the same line, and we have no doubt that if the Republicans are vigilant—and without ceaseless vigilance no party can live—they will keep fast hold of the balance of power for many years to come.

Light in Virginia.

The new Governor of Virginia is rapidly justifying the popular confidence which was manifested toward him by the people of the Old Dominion, and is winning the respect and confidence of the Republican Party generally by his practical, straightforward manner of dealing with current questions. When first elected, Gov. WALKER was comparatively unknown to the country at large, and apprehensions were felt lest he might be compromised in some of the political complications of his adopted State. Those who knew him best, however, did not hesitate to indorse him heartily as an honest and reliable supporter of the Administration, and a safe exponent of moderate Republican policy, such as it was hoped that Virginia would adopt. The result has proved all that could have been desired. Gov. WALKER has shown himself a sound and practical executive officer, and has addressed himself vigorously and successfully to the work of reducing the political chaos of Virginia to order. His financial experience has enabled him to deal intelligently with the fiscal difficulties which he found in existence, and the holders of Virginia bonds—which were once in great favor as a permanent investment—will soon have reason to thank Gov. WALKER for a resumption of interest payments, which have long been stopped.

On Tuesday the Governor sent to the Virginia Legislature an important message, in which he put forward a financial policy looking to a funding of the public debt, and a resumption of the regular payment of interest on the 1st day of July, 1871. The old funded debt of the State amounts to $32,779,262, and the new debt to $7,884,973. The arrears of interest on both amount to $4,996,111. From this indebtedness there is properly to be deducted the equitable share of West Virginia, based upon its proportional assessment, together with the proceeds of various stocks in incorporated companies, upon which it is proposed to realize.

But by far the most statesmanlike and significant portion of the Governor's message is its conclusion, in which he recommends that the lands donated to the State by the Federal Government for educational purposes, amounting to over 300,000 acres, be sold, and a portion of the funds appropriated to the founding and maintenance of a college or high school devoted exclusively to the education of the freedmen. Gov. WALKER is evidently impressed with Northern ideas of the importance of education as a bulwark of political safety. He says:

"I am an earnest advocate of universal and free education. If the death knell to American liberty is ever sounded, ignorance will pull the bell cord. The colored people of our State are, equally with the white, clothed with the elective franchise. In order that they may intelligently exercise that right, the opportunity for education should, and under our Constitution must, be afforded them. This cannot, however, be accomplished by any system of mixed schools. Each race must be provided for separately. I have in years past, and under the most favorable circumstances, witnessed a fair and impartial trial of the experiment, and it proved an utter failure. The true interests of the colored people themselves demand that they should be provided with separate schools. While they are entitled, under our Constitution, to an equal participation in the benefits of a free common school system, I would extend to them inducements and incentives to advancement in mental and moral development by the establishment of a college or university, as above suggested, wherein shall be taught all the higher branches of useful knowledge."

Such sentiments, coming from such a source at such a time, not only show Gov. WALKER to be fully *en rapport* with the political progress of the day, but also that he recognizes the true requirements of the great problem upon the solution of which Virginia has just entered. Looking backward a single decade, when the Old Dominion was largely a breeder of slaves for the markets of the Cotton States, we can hardly realize that its Governor should now make an official recommendation for the endowment of an institution for the advanced education of the despised race, formerly denied the privileges or the capacities of humanity. The fact involves a practical recognition of emancipation, and a quiet repudiation of the fallacy of ethnological inferiority of the blacks, which we had not hoped for so soon.

Among financial and business men there is almost universal approval of the action of the Senate in rejecting the clause of the Funding bill which authorized foreign agencies for the negotiation of the proposed loan. It is contended that funding, advantageous as it might be, should not be purchased by means which are derogatory to the national dignity. If London or Frankfort wants our bonds it will send for them. Besides, the mainstay of the market for American securities must be the American people. They furnished funds while the war lasted, and they alone can be relied upon to uphold the national credit in the future.

People had better make the most of the Central Park while it is still in honest men's hands. The Democrats have marked it down as the next object to be plundered, and all the necessary arrangements are made in the new charter. The only creditable public work the City has to boast of will soon be utterly and hopelessly handed over to the freebooters. Is the "patient" public—too patient, alas!—going to stand by and see this iniquity consummated?

The Suez Canal is getting by degrees into permanent working order, and "realizing" a little for its builders, having received since its opening up to the 1st of February, about 568,000 francs. Still, the work is not what it is intended to be, and will probably require a good deal of dredging and deepening. It now accommodates large sized East Indiamen; but it is stated, on what seems to be authority, that an additional outlay of four millions of dollars would be necessary to make it a canal for the heaviest ships of war. Still, these adjuncts of civilization may very well wait, or "go round." New currents of commerce and enterprise are beginning to shape themselves about that old center of trade, and an Italian corvette lately left Genoa to "run across" and establish a naval station at Massowa, in Abyssinia. Southern Germany also will make the most of it, in spite of BISMARCK.

When Mr. DAWES asked to report a bill in Congress for paying a year's salary to the family of the late EDWIN M. STANTON, Mr. VAN TRUMP "objected." Exactly—Mr. VAN TRUMP is anxious to save Congress from the imputation of being disposed to pay any true mark of respect to a faithful servant of the public. "Funeral orations" can be had by the score—but substantial tributes of admiration may be looked for in vain from the orators.

Obstacles to funding the debt may come from any quarter with greater propriety than from the national banks. They have enjoyed so many advantages and have withal reaped profits so substantial, that they ought not to object to the slight diminution of gain which is proposed in furtherance of a national object. The extraordinary benefits they have received in the past, and the valuable privileges they possess, more than compensate them for the sacrifice they are now asked to incur. Suppose they be also required to begin the accumulation of gold by way of preparing for specie payments?

The ventilation of our public halls and theaters should receive more attention than it does, especially in this epoch of crammed houses, and when, by reason of matinées, the same place often contains two audiences in one day. The proper conditions for pure air,—namely, that the sun should shine fairly into two sides of a building during a day, that numerous windows should be opposite each other and all frequently opened,—are seldom fulfilled in places of public gathering, and very imperfectly, as a rule, in New-York. Hence the substitutes, such as foul air shafts, apertures near the ceiling, and warm air stoves—which are described in the current number of *Nature*, and the principle of which is that fresh air from without is heated and projected into the building—should be freely employed. "Stagnant air is foul air," and every hour passed in it surely diminishes the enjoyment of life, if it does not positively shorten it.

Democrats in the Legislature, in their eagerness to give us "free rum," disregard the liberty of those whose fate it is to sell it. To the bar tenders of the City—and there cannot be less than ten thousand of them—the Excise law, which it is proposed to set aside, gave the rest which Sunday brings to others. To reopen the liquor shops on Sunday, is to consign this class to toil on that day. So fully do they realize the Sunday liberty they now enjoy, that they have sent a deputation to Albany to remonstrate against the change. Here is help for the cause of order from an unexpected quarter.

The *Saturday Review* has an article on the Irish Land question, which involuntarily reminds one of Dr. JOHNSON's verse:

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,
The part which kings or laws can cause or cure!"

For it shows that the superior condition of the farmers in England is not owing to any positive *law*, but to the old custom of the country, under which Englishmen were always allowed compensation for whatever improvements they made on landlord's ground. This common sense rule of natural equity was introduced into only one part of Ireland—Ulster; the Irish elsewhere being treated with no sort of consideration. It was altogether a social question. The mere Irish in three fourths of Ireland got the "law," and no more; hence they fell into slovenly ways, and always prayed for the custom of "Protestant" Ulster. They will get this now, "at the point of the statute," so to speak.

An interesting debate on the subject of Life Insurance took place in the British House of Commons on the 23d ult. The discussion was brought about by the second reading of Mr. CAVE's Life Assurance Companies bill. Some statements were made, a knowledge of which might be useful to our own as well as the English public; but the most noteworthy feature of the occasion was, perhaps, the suggestion of Mr. LOWE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government itself should come forward and "offer to the public, on terms sufficiently high to prevent their coming into competition with good companies, that absolute security which they, and they alone, had it in their power to give for insurances." Mr. LOWE urged that already the Government granted annuities; and that surely they could do the converse and grant a sum of money in consideration of an annuity. The newspapers say that although this proposition was received with applause, it evidently took the House by surprise, for that little or no mention was made of it during the rest of the debate. Such suggestions as this and that for governmental control of telegraphs may be instigated by abuses, but in spite, or partly in consequence of continental example, they have a dangerous look. Paternal government is apt to begin with the thin end of the wedge, and such rivalry with private enterprise is an interference unlikely, we should say, to be popular with any English speaking nation.

The New-York Underwriters are asking that the tax of one and a half per cent. upon their premium incomes be remitted, giving as a reason that sixty per cent. of their receipts is absorbed by losses. Now, admitting that the margin, after paying expenses, is but ten per cent., to whom is that attributable if not to themselves? The right sources of relief should be a reduction of expenses, and greater care and discrimination in regard to risks. In the struggle for business, policies are generally granted in the most careless manner. Examinations of property are made in the most cursory way, and, in other respects, the Companies furnish facilities for fraud, and incur risks which ought never to be undertaken.

Women as Jurors in Wyoming Territory.

We published not many days ago the charge of Judge HOWE to the "ladies and gentlemen of the Grand Jury" of Albany County, Wyoming. There are five women on this jury in a total of fifteen persons, viz.: Mrs. Amelia Hatcher, Mrs. Dr. Hilton, Miss Eliza Stewart, Mrs. J. Mackel and Mrs. Agnes Baker. Twenty-two petit jurors were drawn at the same time, of whom six are women, as follows: Miss Nettie Hazen, Mrs. Jennie Lancaster, Mrs. Lizzie A. Spooner, Mrs. Jennie Irvinson, Miss Mary Flynn and I. N. Hartsough. The prosecuting attorney of the county having previously requested Judge HOWE's opinion as to the eligibility of women as jurors, the Judge responded as follows:

CHEYENNE, March 3, 1870.

S. W. Downey:

MY DEAR SIR: I have your favor of yesterday, and have carefully considered the question of the eligibility of women who are "citizens" to serve on juries. Mr. Justice KINGMAN has also considered the question, and we concur in the opinion that such women *are eligible*. My reasons for this opinion will be given at length, if occasion requires. I will thank you to make it known to those ladies who have been summoned on the juries, that they will be received, protected and treated with all the respect and courtesy due, and ever paid, by true American gentlemen to true American ladies, and that the Court, in all the power of the Government, will secure to them all that deference, security from insult, or any thing which ought to offend the most refined woman, which is accorded to women in any of the walks of life in which the good and true women of our country have heretofore been accustomed to move. Thus, whatever may have been, or may now be, thought of the policy of admitting women to the right of suffrage and to hold office, they will have a fair opportunity, at least in my Court, to demonstrate their ability in this new field, and the policy or impolicy of occupying it. Of their right to try it, I have no doubt. I hope they will succeed, and the Court will certainly aid them in all lawful and proper ways. Very respectfully yours,

J. H. HOWE, Chief-Justice, &c.

The Building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

There is a question as to the safety of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association. Last Wednesday afternoon, during Mr. WARREN's organ recital, a loud crack was heard by those sitting in the western gallery. On looking up three or four large "cracks," vertical and horizontal, were plainly seen in the beam nearest the entrance to that gallery. Many present, besides our reporter, were startled by the noise, and the general opinion seemed to be decidedly adverse to the safety of that portion of the building. It would be well for Mr. MCGREGOR to make a thorough inspection of the buildings and make a report which would be conclusive evidence one way or the other. Another fact may be mentioned in this connection, and that is, that within a very short time, during an evening concert, one of the panes of glass in the skylight came tumbling down in fragments among the audience. A careful examination of all parts of the building is evidently needed.

Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute.

The regular weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute was held last evening, Prof. F. D. TILLMAN in the chair. The subject under discussion was "Steam Boilers." Mr. MONTGOMERY spoke on the different improvements in their construction, and illustrated his remarks by diagrams on the blackboard. He claimed superiority for the Martin boiler in all respects. He said that it was on account of our non-adoption of "water tubes" that England had banished our ships from the ocean.

Mr. FISHER explained his boiler, and a general discussion ensued on boilers in general, participated in by Messrs. VANDERWEYDE, TILLMAN, BABCOCK and EMORY.

Some minor scientific points claimed the attention of the club, and a gentleman present explained his theory of a mirage lately witnessed by him on Staten Island. The club then adjourned.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

An Interview Between the Queen and Mr. Dickens—Naturalization—The Irish Land Bill—Icebergs—Illness of Henri Rochefort.

LONDON, March 10.—CHARLES DICKENS had an interview with the Queen to-day, by invitation....An international exhibition of fans is to be held in London, and preparations have already begun for it. The Empress of Russia and the Baroness ROTHSCHILD will be leading contributors to the exhibition....In the House of Lords to-day, the Naturalization bill was debated in Committee. The Lord Chancellor advocated an amendment permitting aliens to acquire and dispose of lands in British territory, except in time of war. The bill was reported from the Committee and the House adjourned. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. OSBORNE, the newly elected member from Waterford, on taking his seat was loudly cheered. Debate on the Irish Land bill was resumed. Mr. PATTEN, member for North Lancashire, (Conservative,) criticised the bill with severity, but declared that he would support it. Mr. HORSMAN, member for Liskeard (Liberal,) approved of the bill in general. He objected that it made the tenant practically the owner of the land; yet the safety and comfort gained by the real landlord might be a fair equivalent for what he had lost. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER said this was a wise and just measure. He analyzed its provisions, and pointed out where amendments were advisable. He believed giving Ireland equitable laws, and then enforcing them rigidly.....Mr. MONSEL, Member from Limerick, sustained the bill. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY defended the Irish landlords, confessing that he was one of them. He dissected the bill, showing that it was weak, inadequate and unjust. The debate was adjourned....The Birmingham *Post* asserts that tenders of a peerage or baronetcy have been made to Mr. DICKENS....The *Vanguard*, an armored ship, has left LAIRD's ship-yard for Plymouth....At the Liverpool races to-day, the Liverpool Spring Cup was won by Col. FORESTER's b. c. *Free Trade*, by *Caractacus*, out of *Traffic*. Lord FALMOUTH's b. c. *Kingcraft*, by *King Tom*, out of *Woodcraft*, continues to be the favorite for the Derby....The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £56,200 in bullion ....The *Times*, in its money article to-day, suggests that, for an experiment, the Atlantic Cable tolls be reduced for one month to five shillings for ten words....The *Times* severely criticises the speeches made at the Tory banquet last evening, and characterizes the reference to the discontent in the army as a bad precedent, dangerous and unconstitutional.

GLASGOW, March 10.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city propose a memorial to the United States Government, setting forth the irregularities of the ocean postal service.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 10.—The Bremen steamer *New-York*, which arrived to-day from New-York, reports that she encountered on her voyage large numbers of icebergs, some of them of mountainous size.

PARIS, March 10.—The amount of specie on hand at the Bank of France to-day is 13,200,000 francs greater than at the corresponding time last week....HENRI ROCHEFORT is quite ill. The nature of his complaint has not been made known, but in view of the rumors yesterday that small-pox prevailed in the prison where he is confined, much anxiety is expressed by his friends, who have not yet been permitted to visit him.

MADRID, March 10.—The *Epoca* (newspaper) says Dom ESPARTERO, Duke of VITTORIA, is expected at Madrid, and intimates that he will be put forward as a candidate for royalty.

THE INDIANS.

The Piegan Slaughter—Col. Baker Recommended for Promotion—Sheridan Embarrassed by Humanitarians—Baker Sustained by the Montanans.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Accompanying reports relative to the attack on the Piegan Indians, the *Tribune* publishes a letter from Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. SHERIDAN, dated March 7, in which he says:

"The Piegans were attacked on application of Gen. SULLY and those in the Interior Department, and that these should now be shocked at the result of their own request, and endeavor to cast the blame on you and Col. BAKER is unfair. Gen. SULLY, by communicating by telegraph for the use of Mr. COLYER, did an unofficer-like and wrong act, and this will, in the end, stand to his discredit."

Gen. DE TROBRIAND, commanding the District of Montana, in forwarding Col. BAKER's report, says:

"It is most gratifying that complete success was attained, not only in the severe punishment of the Piegans, but in the telling effect of that manifestation of our power on the whole of the Blackfeet Nation, (Bloods and Blackfeet proper,) who henceforth will carefully avoid bringing upon themselves a similar retribution by murders of white men and depredations on settlers. This has given the Chiefs of friendly disposed Indians the power of controlling their wild young warriors much better, and has inspired those ill disposed with a salutory fear which will coerce them into good behavior in the future. The peace and security of the Territory may, therefore, be considered as restored, at least for a pretty long time, and may be forever if judicious measures are taken to prevent occasions of new troubles, as well from lawless white men as from Indians. This most desirable result has been accomplished chiefly by the activity, energy and judgment with which Col. BAKER has conducted operations, conforming himself in every respect to his instructions, and making the most of what was left to his discretion.

I would, therefore, recommend that experienced and able officer to the approving commendation of the superior head-quarters for a promotion by a brevet as a just acknowledgment of his excellent conduct in this instance."

Inspector-Gen. HARDIE, who was sent to Montana by Gen. SHERIDAN to ascertain the condition of Indian affairs, makes a long report, showing that the Piegans had been guilty of many murders and robberies of whites, and expressing the opinion that the chastisement was necessary. Gen. SHERIDAN, in a letter to Senator ROSS on Kansas politics, says:

"Gen. SCHOFIELD has reported to me that he considers a war inevitable, and with the very Indians we have been feeding for the last year. We are very much embarrassed by the apparent sympathy of members of Congress and humanitarians generally, who seem to forget that all we require of Indians is that they shall not murder our people. There will be no Indians killed or injured if they will comply with this very reasonable condition."

HELENA, Mon., March 10.—Meetings have been held in most every town in the Territory during the past few weeks for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent action of Col. BAKER in his endeavors to suppress the depredations committed by the Indians in Montana. In every instance Col. BAKER's action has been fully indorsed. Full statistics of the depredations committed by the Indians in this Territory will shortly be reported, which will show good cause for the late raid.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The latest information from Gen. SULLY relative to Montana Indian affairs is dated Helena, Feb. 26, and states that the Gros-Ventres and Assinaboines, hearing that the Piegans were at war with the whites, had started a large war party for the Piegan camps, to retaliate on them for stealing all their horses when they were smitten with small-pox last Fall. The Piegans are suffering from the same complaint, and the Gros-Ventres and Assinaboines deem it a favorable opportunity to take their revenge. He reports nothing of importance regarding the Blackfeet. Big Jake's band of Piegans are still thirty miles from Benton, in so bad a condition that they cannot move, with no means of sustaining life, and unless fed by Government they must die of starvation.

Bold Attempt at Robbery of a Bank—A Match Between Brown and Coulter.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 10.—About 12½ P. M. to-day, three men, in a buggy, drove up to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Birmingham and two of the men entered the bank, one of whom knocked down the cashier, the only office of the bank present, while the other went behind the counter and seized all the money on the desk, amounting to $20,000. He placed the money in a basket and ran off, but a crowd gave pursuit and captured two of the robbers and secured all the money.

WALTER BROWN and HENRY COULTER to-day signed articles to row a five mile race, for $2,000 and the championship, at Poughkeepsie, June 30.

The robbers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Birmingham, to-day, were FRANK MORAN, of New-York, and WILLIAM and THOMAS MCCULLY, of Birmingham. The amount taken was about $11,000, all of which was recovered. THOMAS MCCULLY escaped.

ANOTHER ERIE CRASH.

A Train Thrown from the Track—The Wreck Run into by Another Train—One Man Killed—Two Ladies and Others Injured.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 10.—A serious accident occurred on the Erie Railway, near Wellsburg, six miles east of this city, this morning. A portion of train No. 3—the passenger express—which leaves New-York at 6½ P. M., and arrives at Elmira at 5¾ A. M., was thrown from the track a short distance east of Wellsburg, at a place called the "Narrows." The accident was caused by a broken journal under the express car. The express car was thrown to the left, on the other track, while the baggage car was thrown down the embankment into the Chemung River. The baggage man named PERRY and a brakeman named ALEXANDER EDWARDS were in the baggage car at the time and went down the embankment with it. PERRY escaped without serious injuries, but EDWARDS was killed. Almost immediately after the first accident, train No. 8, the Cincinnati express, going east, came along and ran into that portion of train No. 3 which was on the track used by the Eastward bound trains. By this collision two young ladies, daughters of Rev. T. C. EATON, a Universalist clergymen of Page County, Iowa, were seriously injured. The elder Miss EATON, about twenty-two years of age, had her knee put out of joint and was otherwise injured, while the younger, about thirteen years of age, had one leg broken just below the hip and the other badly fractured above the ankle joint. Their father, who was with them, was uninjured. They are now at the Rathbun House in this city where everything is being done by the Railroad Company that can be to alleviate their sufferings.

When the accident occurred to the train No. 3, many of the passengers left the cars and thereby exposed themselves to the danger which brought injuries upon them. Had they remained in the cars it is believed they would have escaped without material damage. In leaving the cars they got down upon the Eastern track, upon which came the train No. 8. The collision of this train with the wreck of No. 3 caused the injuries.

THE WEST.

The Northern Pacific Railroad—Iron Works at Duluth—Homicide in St. Louis—Resumption of Specie Payment by a Bank—Accident.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Chicago *Tribune* has a dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., which announces that negotiations for the sale of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds have been concluded with a leading German banking house, and that half a million dollars will be advanced immediately for the prosecution of the enterprise. The Northern Pacific and the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Companies have made arrangements for the establishment of extensive mills at Duluth, Minn., for the manufacture of railroad iron.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—About 9 o'clock last night A. J. SPAHER and CALEB W. BALDWIN got into an altercation, and each fired a pistol at the other in the same instant. BALDWIN was shot through the heart and fell dead. SPAHER was shot in the head and is not expected to live.... The Mechanics' Bank resumed specie payment to-day. It has about $50,000 circulation....Two freight trains collided on the Pacific Railroad last night near Franklin, injuring the locomotives and smashing several freight cars.

The Storey Assault in Chicago—Arrest of Judgment—Matters in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Grand Jury, now in session here, will investigate the assault on Mr. STOREY, of the *Times*, by some of the blondes of the Lydia Thompson Troupe on Wabash-avenue....At Elkhorn, Wis., to-day Dr. DUVAL, charged with killing his wife, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. A motion was made for an arrest of judgment on account of the insufficiency of the indictment. The question was sent to the Supreme Court, and sentence of the prisoner is reserved until the decision is given by that tribunal.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 10.—EBENEZER LANE, one of the founders of the Lane Theological Seminary, in this city, died at Oxford, Ohio, on Tuesday, aged seventy-seven years....The free trade meeting called for to-day was a failure. The Secretary and two or three others were there, but nothing whatever was done....SAMUEL N. PIKE, of New-York, has proposed to build a grand hotel and opera house on the square upon which the great Davidson fountain is to be erected, on certain conditions, which are published in the evening papers. He estimates the cost of the buildings at $2,500,000.

Funeral of Col. Wilder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10.—The funeral services of Col. JOHN WILDER, assassinated yesterday, were very impressive. The Mayor, City Council, city officers, editors, reporters, and employes of the *Journal*, the Typographical Union, the Faculty of the Kansas City College, physicians and surgeons, and a large concourse of citizens were in attendance. The members of the city Press passed appropriate resolutions. The remains will be forwarded to Boston.

THE EAST.

Republican State Convention in Rhode Island—Gov. Padelford Renominated—Convictions of Criminals in Boston.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, Hon. WILLIAM GREENE, President, CHARLES P. ROBBINSON and J. M. ADDERMAN, Secretaries. The present State officers were renominated by acclamation, viz.: Seth Padelford, for Governor; Pardon W. Stevens, for Lieutenant-Governor; John R. Bartlett, for Secretary of State; Williard Sayles, for Attorney-General, and Samuel A. Parker, for General Treasurer.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—In the Superior Court, to-day, at East Cambridge, JOEL M. WALKUP, of Framingham, was sentenced by Chief-Justice BRIGHAM to twenty-five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, for assaults with intent to kill, committed on Marshal GRAY, at Framingham Centre, and on Dr. HENRY COWLIS, at Saxonville, in October last.

LEANDER PINKHAM, convicted of burning the dwelling house of MARY BROTHERICK in Framingham, was sentenced to State Prison for life.

THE SOUTH.

Outrages in Tennessee—A Deputation of Colored Men Before the President.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A delegation of colored men from Tennessee, accompanied by the Tennessee members of the House of Representatives, called on the President this morning, to present a memorial asking protection against the outlaws of the State. The following composed the delegation: Dr. J. B. YOUNG, of Knoxville; Rev. MOSES R. JOHNSTON, of Nashville; Rev. J. C. DAVIS, of New-Market; JAMES H. SUMNER and J. C. NAPIER, of Nashville. The delegation presented a written memorial, which was read by the Chairman of the Committee, asking that troops be stationed in the State for protection of citizens from violence from outlaws and others. The President stated that the question of stationing troops in the portions of country alluded to would be referred to the Secretary of War; but so far as interference with the civil law was concerned, that was a matter which required most serious consideration. The request of the Committee will accordingly be referred to the Secretary of War.

A Charge of Perjury in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—Affidavits were made to-day before Commissioner URBAN by Mr. COOLEY, Judge, and Mr. WELPER, Clerk, of the Sixth District Court, against R. B. EDGEWORTH, for perjury in his testimony before the Congressional Investigation Committee, in stating that naturalization papers were sent in blank to Plaquemine Parish, from the Sixth District Court, with the names of Judge WM. H. COOLEY and Clerk WM. WELPER signed thereto. EDGEWORTH gave bonds for appearance when called.

MISSISSIPPI.

Inauguration of Governor Alcorn—His Inaugural Address.

JACKSON, Miss., March 10.—Gen. ALCORN was to-day inaugurated Governor. The hall and galleries were filled to overflowing by crowds anxious to hear the Governor's views. The utmost satisfaction is manifested with his inaugural address. In the course of his address the Governor said:

"The muse of history closes to-day a chapter of passion, bloodshed and social revolution, and proceeds to write down the fact of this inauguration as the first event of a new chapter—a chapter which begins with halcyon words of peace and hope. The palmy days of my life belong to Mississippi; the friendships of twenty-five years tie me to her in love. A sacrifice of conviction made by me in a wrestle with the madness which plunged her into ruin, has bound my soul to hers in a common lot of suffering and sorrow, an humiliation as a son of American liberty, whose heart is glowing with the blood of seventy-six. I may therefore be pardoned for seeming to struggle for utterance on this occasion. It is with profound emotion that I receive from the hand of a conqueror the crown of civil law, and with a mingled feeling of pain and pleasure bind it upon the queenly brow of Mississippi. In heart and soul I am a man of the South; my affections, my interests, my habits of thought, identify me with the Southern people."

He cited the difficulties that will be experienced by officers, and again returning to civil law, pledges himself not to entertain any claim for office which cannot be maintained in the face of every question of competence, and honesty and sobriety. He guarantees that the laws shall be enforced for the protection of all classes so long as he is Governor, without the aid of the military if possible, with it if necessary; recommends the replacement of the present statute books by those suited to the changed condition of things. In reference to the Judiciary, which the new Constitution places within his appointment, the Governor says:

"Our Judges must be men of a standing that society cannot presume to ignore; they must be men learned in the law beyond their fellows, men of courage and of conscience, in hearty accord with the mission of the men charged with the consolidation of this State, of the work of reconstruction."

Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET was present at the inauguration, and was invited to a seat on the floor. It is believed that YERGER's application for bail will be considered to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TORONTO, Ont., March 10.—THOMAS PURDY and his wife were found dead in their house this morning. PURDY was lying at the bottom of the stairs in a pool of blood, with a deep cut across the forehead. His wife was upstairs dead in bed. PURDY was a very intemperate man. The supposition is the wife died in a fit, and her husband was killed by falling downstairs while going for a doctor.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 10.—A man named RAHRER, from Perry County, entered a gunsmith shop this morning, and, while examining a loaded pistol, placed the muzzle in his mouth and pulled the trigger, causing almost instant death.

SANDWICH, Mass., March 10.—WILLIAM H. HARPER, of South Boston, who was under arrest on a charge of setting fire to Harper's Hotel in this town, in January last, cut his throat in the Barnstable Jail this morning. He was aged about fifty-five years.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Col. WHITELEY, Chief of the Government detective service, has captured M. H. TRAUBEL, a lithographer, who is charged with engraving counterfeit brewers' stamps. A quantity of plates and stamps, amounting to $40,000, were also captured.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The Grand Jury of this county have found an indictment for shooting, with intent to kill, against CHRISTOPHER W. WILSON, the Oxford, Miss., editor, who, a short time ago, fired upon a policeman who undertook to arrest him....CHARLES MORRISON, *alias* Stoughton, who, a few days ago, dangerously stabbed a policeman, while the latter was attempting to arrest him, was this morning sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—OTTO VESHOFF, a well-known commission-merchant, died to-day in this city from the injuries received a few days ago by falling through the hatch of a barge at Cairo.

PORTLAND, Me., March 10.—Capt. EDWARD ROBINSON, a retired ship-master, a partner in the firm of LEACH, PARKER & Co., hanged himself this afternoon. Business troubles are supposed to have rendered him insane.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—A school teacher, near Greenfield, Ind., named DUNN, yesterday struck one of his scholars, named GADOT, on the head with an iron poker, from the effects of which he died last night. DUNN has been arrested.

NEW-HAVEN, March 10.—The Sunday-school Convention closed its session to-day, the attendance and interest continuing unabated until the last moment. The day was principally occupied in considering the methods of children's conversion.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 10.—An Italian boy, while traveling on the cars with his brother, for the purpose of begging and playing the violin, was instantly killed in this city to-day by being run over by a train of cars.

Reported Defalcation by an Ohio County Treasurer—The Amount Stated to be $130,000.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 9.

The people of Hamilton and the rest of Butler County are greatly excited over the discovery of heavy defalcations in the office of the County Treasurer, arising out of the irregular and improper use of the funds by the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN C. LINDLEY. The State Auditor having been notified of a deficiency in the funds of that County, appointed CHARLES REEMELIN a special Commissioner to investigate the matter. Mr. REEMELIN visited Hamilton on Monday, but as Mr. LINDLEY was sick and declined to surrender the safe keys, no examination of the books or money could be made on that day, and Mr. REEMELIN proceeded to examine witnesses. From the testimony taken it appears that LINDLEY has been in the habit of loaning the funds of the county to private parties, in violation of the law. The most important testimony was that of Col. ELLIOTT, who testified that LINDLEY told him he had loaned Mr. CORNELL, cashier of the First National Bank, a check for twenty-five thousand dollars to temporarily make up a deficiency in his (CORNELL's) account for the directors' inspection, which check, a few days since, had not been returned; also, that CORNELL told him he had made an examination of the Treasurer's accounts in June; that he took $64,000 from the bank to make up the deficiency, and returned the money to the bank after the examination. CORNELL subsequently published a sworn statement that LINDLEY's accounts were correct, of which report the following is an abstract: "Balance on hand May 1, 1869, $106,298 46; received for taxes since, $6,813 41; Auditor's certificate No. 3, $306 30; total, $113,418 11; paid on vouchers since May 1, 1869, $11,850 60; balance, $101,567 57; amount in cash in Treasury vault counted by us, $103,792 81; surplus cash, $2,225 24. The keys were delivered to Mr. REEMELIN yesterday, and an examination of the vaults was made. They were found entirely empty. Mr. LINDLEY has tendered his resignation to the Commissioners, and the same has been accepted. A successor will be immediately appointed. The deficiency will, it is supposed, amount to $130,000. It is also stated that Mr. LINDLEY was carrying a heavy deficiency in the funds to screen Mr. BIRT, his predecessor in office. Mr. LINDLEY has heretofore stood high in the estimation of the public, and more blame is attached to others than to him for the defalcation. Until the appointment of a successor to Mr. LINDLEY, the office will remain in charge of Mr. REEMELIN.

The Pneumatic Railroad—An Amendment to the Package Tube Act.

The following bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday:

The bill provides that it shall be lawful for the "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company" to construct and operate and lay under the streets, avenues and other places named in the acts permitting them to lay pneumatic tubes of enlarged interior diameter, and of size sufficient for the construction of a railway therein, and for running cars thereon and the carrying of passengers therein: and also to construct flues, turn-outs, stations, stair-ways for the ingress and egress of passengers, and receipt and discharge of packages and freight. The rate of fare shall not exceed ten cents for any distance less than three miles, and for two cents per mile for any additional distance through the side tubes, running east and west, which the Company are also empowered to construct. New-York and Brooklyn may indorse the bonds of the Company to the extent of $750,000 for each completed mile of said under-ground railway.

Death of a Distinguished Southern Pulpit Orator—Very Rev. R. S. Baker, D. D.

This celebrated priest died in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, 6th inst. As a pulpit orator Dr. BAKER was held by many to have no superior in his day in the English speaking world. Born in Ireland, in the year 1807, he came to this country when a young man, and studied for the priesthood under the renowned Bishop ENGLAND, the first Bishop of Charleston. For a long time he was connected with Bishop LYNCH in the editorial management of the *United States Catholic Miscellany*.

ALBANY.

The New Charter and Its Champions—Its Appearance in the Senate—Creamer as a Lecturer—The Pneumatic Tube—A Soldiers' Home—A General Election Bill—Ex-Secretary Seward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 10, 1870.

The chief topic of discussion this morning is the new anti-Ring charter, which was introduced in the Assembly late last evening and immediately referred back to the New-York delegation. Great pains is taken to keep the paper out of sight, and no wonder, for it is a soiled, miserable, woe-be-gone looking thing, torn and defaced, and in many parts scarcely legible from its long travels and much handling. It is said to bear the imprint of the *World* Office. Copies of it are not to be had here for love nor money, nor can any one tell whether there are any extant in New-York or elsewhere. It is not of much consequence, however, as the leading features of the document have already been published and are generally known. It is hard to discover wherein it is entitled to preference over the Ring charter introduced a month ago; and the last amendment made to it in caucus last night—the abolition of the Central Park Commission—will render it even more unpopular than its predecessor. The crowd of low lived politicians, roughs and fighting men who have flocked to the Capitol from New-York during the last two days—every one of whom is a loud-mouthed champion of the new charter—indicate plainly the kind of men who expect to be benefited by it, and who, if it passes, are to be the future political leaders in the Metropolis. Those "respectable Democrats," who have been reported as standing in the background and furnishing the inspiration and the brains for the anti-Ring faction, will do well to put in an appearance here and counteract with their "respectability" the odium which the crowd of roughs is casting upon their movement. No attempt was made to push the charter in the Assembly to-day, and notwithstanding the assertion of all the New-York members to the contrary, it is certain that they have not yet come to an agreement as to the precise form the document shall assume before being reported for the action of the House. Several more caucuses will have to be held before they can agree upon certain points, and the utmost caution will be required to prevent a general row and smash up of the whole concern.

THE NEW CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

Soon after the Senate convened, this morning, MIKE NORTON arose and presented the new charter, and asked that it be referred to a select committee, composed of the five New-York Senators. Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. PARKER both opposed such a reference as unusual and highly improper. Mr. TWEED supported the motion, representing that the charter was a local affair, with which Senators outside of New-York had nothing to do. Senator PARKER denied that a bill to change the fundamental law for the government of New-York City was a "local affair," which did not concern Senators from other parts of the State. He said there was not a man in the United States, still less in the State of New-York, who was not interested in the local government of the Metropolis. All were interested in the quiet and good order of that City, and in its reputation at home and abroad, and every Senator on the floor had a right, and it was his duty, to aid in the preparation of a charter that was to be the groundwork of the City Government. If this charter could be referred to a special committee, composed only of Senators from that locality, then every railroad bill and every canal bill might with equal propriety be referred to the Senators living on the line of the railroad or canal, and the standing committees of the Senate might as well be abolished. Mr. KENNEDY strenuously opposed the reference to the New-York delegation, but it was of no use; NORTON's motion prevailed by a strict party vote, all the Democrats voting in its favor. The charter is in manuscript, and is the same as that introduced in the Assembly, with the exception that it does not abolish the Central Park Commission. This is the great point of dispute with the new Democracy. The roughs demand that the Central Park shall be included in the coming spoils, and they propose to turn it into a huckleberry garden. The charter is to be caucused again to-morrow.

A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Senator CREAMER, who has frequently taken occasion to lecture the minority of the Senate in his swaggering and domineering style for what he called their "dilatory motions" and their "consuming time in the delivery of speeches that had better not be spoken," got a rebuff to-day that he ought to have had long ago. Senator PARKER told him that it ill became a man who had uttered such a speech as CREAMER did against the petitioners for the abolition of the Sectarian School law, to lecture Senators upon the style and character of their speeches. There might, perhaps, be Senators sitting around that circle who would submit to be lectured by the Senator from the Sixth, but he must not be counted as one of them.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE.

Mr. TWEED to-day introduced a bill to amend the charter of the "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company" so as to allow them to enlarge their tube and carry passengers, the fare not to exceed ten cents. The bill also authorizes the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn and the Supervisors of Westchester County to subscribe for stock or indorse the bonds of the Company to an amount not exceeding $750,000 per mile.

A SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. TWEED also introduced a bill to found a home for disabled soldiers who fought during the late war. Among the trustees named are ISAAC BELL, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Gen. SLOCUM, Judge DALY, ex-Senator FOLGER, J. H. KEYSER and others. Three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated from the State Treasury to aid in the construction of buildings for the Home.

A GENERAL ELECTION BILL.

Mr. GENET introduced a very long bill, drawn by Judge WATERBURY, to secure fair elections throughout the State. It embodies some of the principal features of the Citizens' Association bill. It will never emerge from the Committee where it was sent. Judge WATERBURY and all others may as well give up the idea of getting any law through this Legislature to secure honest elections. As before stated in these dispatches, the Democracy, as represented here, do not design to do any thing that would effect that object. KIERNAN's bill to elect inspectors and canvassers by the people, and thus throw the ballot-boxes into the hands of the local politicians is all that will pass this Legislature.

RECEPTION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Speaker offered a resolution to appoint three members of the Assembly and two Senators as a committee to extend an invitation to Mr. SEWARD to visit the Legislature, and superintend his reception. Col. MURPHY objected; he could not vote for any resolution to receive Mr. SEWARD—not he. Mr. JACOBS moved to amend by ordering the bells to be rung on the arrival of the Secretary in town. The Speaker said that, as the resolution was giving rise to debate, (and such debate,) it would lie over under the rule.

S.

Discussions on the Charter—The Quarrel Over the Central Park Commission—The Brooklyn Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 10.

Both Houses were engaged on general orders this evening, but no bills of general interest were moved. Most of the New-York members were absent from their seats, supposed to be looking after the interests of the "Huckleberry Charter," as the new scheme for reorganizing the Government of New-York is called. Another caucus of the New-York delegation is to be held to-morrow morning to try to harmonize the quarrel about the Central Park Commission, and one or two other points in the new charter. The prospect of agreement is not encouraging, and every day's delay lessens the chances of success. With such men as Barney Aaron, Andy Sheehan, John Murray, Wm. Sharkey, Price, Patsey Daly and other fighting men and roughs as its champions, the new charter and all connected with it, are losing ground hourly, and a week's delay would be fatal. It is settled that no charter can pass the Assembly that does not abolish the Park Commission, and it ought to be—though it is not—equally sure that none can pass the Senate which does. The men who expect to govern New-York under the new *régime* are determined to have a convenient and comfortable place where they can carry on their innocent amusements of dog fighting, horse racing and pugilism, and they have selected the Central Park as the spot, and are prepared to fight their first grand battle here on that occasion.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Brooklyn delegation had another caucus this morning, and changed the programme of amendments to their charter, so far as to agree to legislate ARCHY BLISS, the Republican member of the Brooklyn Ring, out of the Water Commission. NORTHROP, the other Republican, who is a working member, will be allowed to remain until his term expires.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals this afternoon are WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and several directors of the Long Island Railroad.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the bill abolishing the Contracting Board and the contract system on the canals.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE "TWELVE TEMPTATIONS."

Mr. FISK's phenomenal spectacle has run into its fifth week at the Grand Opera House, and the addition of some new and striking features invites fresh comment. The "Twelve Temptations" now acts more quickly and compactly than at first, and the intolerable bosh of the dialogue interferes much less than formerly with the enjoyment of what is really enjoyable in the performance. It is not easy to conceive of a mind more thoroughly destitute of imagination and humor, or more free from the slightest spark of originality, than that of the writer of this drama. Nothing can exceed the ineffable dreariness of the talk and the threadbare inanity of the plot. The action which is meant to be human, is not only totally unreal, but totally uninteresting; and that of the satanic personages is, in these regards, without the slightest effect of contrast. BROUGHAM, when told that CAMPBELL was writing his life, said his biographer had added one other to the terrors of death. If the devils of reality are anything like the dull dogs who personate them in the "Twelve Temptations," it must be admitted that for those who dislike to be bored, this play imparts a new and keen anguish to the contemplation of the grave.

This said, we hasten to do justice to what is really admirable in this representation. Some of the scenery is exceedingly beautiful. Not beautiful only in the sense of being showy or costly, but poetically conceived, and gracefully painted. So charming, indeed, is the equipment of the play, and so coarse and common the play itself, that the result is as if one of the queer daubs in a German beer garden were set in a frame of diamonds. If Mr. FISK could but have been inspired to pick and pay his author as well as he has picked and paid most of the other artists who assist in his spectacle, he might have achieved something grand indeed. The dresses and decorations are superb. Money has been lavished upon them without stint. There is not a trace or suggestion of niggardliness in the whole affair, except in its literary aspects. The velvets and the silks, the armors and the banners, are all of the most genuine and expensive sort. Fault can only be found here with the embarrassment of riches. We have commended the painting. Nearly every scene, in truth, is a fine picture. Even the carpenter's scenes—those in the foremost grooves, the palpable design of which is to cover a more elaborate set behind—are careful and clever productions; and two of them are landscapes we have rarely seen surpassed on the stage.

To these praises must be added another of an important character. In a play whose motives are so largely founded on female charms, handsome women are, of course, quite essential. We were not dazzled in this wise on the first production of the "Twelve Temptations," and took occasion to hint as much. The management has wisely taken the hint, and retrieved a serious blunder. Some of the loveliest girls we have ever seen now lend their attractions to the play. Blondes and brunettes are nicely mingled, and, for one of the very few times such a thing has been seen here, a band of *coryphees*, which, for good looks, numbers and attire, can compare with those of a first-rate Parisian theater, is undeniably presented. An assemblage of comely young women is good to look upon, and there can be no dispute here about the beauty of the article. The groupings and processions are well managed, and a new comic dancer, M. AJAX, throws in a little much needed fun to light up the usually funereal character of the context and movement. The transformation scene ends all in a blaze of glory. It has not the slightest connection with the rest of the piece, but this indisputably makes much less difference than it might with a drama possessed of any intrinsic meaning.

It would be a pleasure to be able to stop here, but one that cannot be enjoyed. We are bound to go on and to say that what is called the "Demon Cancan," in the first act, is the most outrageous exhibition we have beheld on an American stage. It is simply obscene. We should be sorry to inculcate mawkish prudery in considering theatrical matters, and there have been times when dramatic critics have erred in such a direction. But the public have been slowly and insidiously accustomed to a toleration of the indecent until things have reached a pass that calls for sharp warning. We have long been on the dangerous edge of things, and this "Cancan" of the Grand Opera House goes a long step too far. It realizes, in a word, much that is known of the nastiness of Pompeii, for that is imagined of the mysteries of Eleusinia. It deserves to be deliberately hissed off the stage. It is a disgrace to Mr. FISK, a foul stain on his theater and an insult to the modest women of New-York, who are invited to countenance it by their presence. Mere nudity has been seen here before, and licentious looks and gestures have been made too familiar through the medium of opera bouffe. But in this case we have both together; or, rather, we have, in a single gross picture, shameless nakedness and vile portrayal of salaciousness, that far exceed what an American theater has had the temerity to show of either in any previous representation. The ballet of the tournament scene in the second act is not so bad. Even in this the drapery worn by the dancers next their figures is conspicuously transparent. But there is, in this instance, no barefaced impudicity of action, which, as we have said, in the former case transcends our experience, and leaves scarcely anything to speak of to even the most lively imagination.

Now the ballet, given with reasonable delicacy, is an elegant entertainment, and one not incapable of affording instruction as well as amusement. But if no line is to be drawn between what is suitable for public representation and what can only be described as characteristic of the orgies of a bagnio, we submit it is time for the authorities to interfere. It is no exaggeration to say that this "Demon Cancan" is in the latter rather than the former category. Consequently no lady who respects herself can afford to sit in the Grand Opera House and see it; and for young girls and youths to do so, is to take so much moral poison. That the scene is really like what a vigorous fancy might depict as going on in certain regions of the space assigned to the damned, is no excuse for its public representation. Neither Mr. FISK nor any other manager has a right to soil the purity of young maidens, to cast an affront upon virtuous matrons, who are led by the expectation of seeing a decent performance to enter his theater. He, at least, who persists in such a thing after its gravity is pointed out, deserves, if not positive ostracism, the execration of society. We trust that henceforward the audiences will be "black" at the Grand Opera House—that is to say, that no respectable females will attend it—until the infamous exhibition we censure shall be either mitigated or abolished.

THE SEASON AT BOOTH'S.

The last fortnight of the run of "Hamlet" at this theatre is about to commence, and after the sixty-sixth representation of the tragedy, Mr. BOOTH will be allowed a breathing spell by the performances of Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE. That the respite from his mighty labors will be brief, however, is indicated by the news just at hand of preparations progressing for the production of "Macbeth." The piece has not yet been cast to the full, but it is understood that Miss FANNY MORANT will act *Lady Macbeth*. Meantime, the drolleries of Mr. CLARKE will be welcome. They seem to have been approved in London, for last night a cable dispatch was received announcing the four hundredth rehearsal of "Toodles" in that city. After the entertainment was ended Mr. CLARKE, says the message, was escorted into the Prince of WALES' box, and there complimented on his acting, the hope being expressed at the same time that his sojourn in America would not be too lengthened.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.

After having recorded the unvarying success of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's English Opera Company during a protracted tour through the States, we are on the point now of referring to a period of metropolitan prosperity. To-night and to-morrow afternoon the artists sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—"Martha" and "Fra Diavolo" being, in turn, the operas;—on Monday they commence a brief season at the Academy in this City. The promised attraction on the latter occasion is MOZART's "Marriage of Figaro," sung by the company lately in Boston, with artistic and material results of the most satisfactory kind. We append the cast of the "Marriage of Figaro," prefacing it with the statement that Mr. CARL ROSA will, as heretofore, conduct. Mr. ALBERT LAURENCE will act *Count Almaviva*; Miss ROSE HERSEE, *The Countess*; Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, *Figaro*; Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, *Cherubino*; Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL, *Doctor Bartolo*; Mrs. BOUDINOT, *Madelina*; Mr. H. NORDBLOM, *Basilio*; Mr. E. SEGUIN, *Antonio*; and Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, *Susanna*.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Further Proceedings in the Mordaunt Divorce Case—Evidence of the Prince of Wales; Debate on the Irish Land Bill; Fields of Ice in the Atlantic; The Habeas Corpus in Ireland; Conservative Banquet in London; Health of Mr. Bright; The Ministers' Manse Bill Defeated in the House of Commons; Speech from M. Ollivier; Demonstrations by Conscripts in Paris; The Proposition of Infallibility Before the Council; Spanish Affairs; The Villaneuva Theater Rioters Condemned to Death; Operations Against the Cuban Insurgents; The Freemasons in Cuba.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Latest Returns from New-Hampshire; the Canal Bill and the New City Charter; A Democratic Denunciation of the City Charter.

General Topics.

A New Route to the Coal Mines; Canada and the United States; Senator Thayer Astonished; Execution of the Peightal Murderers at Huntington, Penn.; Full Particulars of the *Oneida* Disaster—Complete List of the Lost and Saved; Loss of the *Golden City*—Sufferings of the Passengers; The Recent Massacre of Indians.

Local News.

Meeting in Regard to the Management of the State Canals; A Transatlantic Elopement; The Will of the Third-avenue Miser; One 104 Years Old; The Ulster County Murder—A New Theory; Funeral of the Late Minister from Venezuela; Pearls of the Sea; The Ice in the Hudson River; The Alexander Mystery; A New Railroad in New-Jersey; A Melancholy Case of Suicide.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Chinese Yams; Peach and Apricot Trees; "Black-leg;" Practical Ditchers Wanted; A Mole Destroyer: The Wild Lands of Long Island; Concentrated Milk; Angora Goats; Prospects of the Horse Market for the Season.

Editorial Comments.

Will Women Go Crazy in Politics; Southern Sentiment and Politics; The *Tribune* and the Tariff; The Sectarian School Question in Missouri; To Live or Die; The President and the Fifteenth Amendment; Our Northern Neighbors; Democratic Canal Reform; The Loss of the *Oneida*; The Piegan Slaughter and its Apologists; New-Jersey Taxation; Congressional Printing; *Alabama* Claims in a New Shape.

The Markets.

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BIRTH.

GRIFFITH.—At Pau, on Wednesday, March 9, the wife of JOHN R. GRIFFITH, of a girl.

MARRIED.

MEAD—SECOR.—On Wednesday evening, March 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Mr. WILLIAM H. MEAD, of Brooklyn, to Miss ADELLE SECOR, daughter of Zeno Secor, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—At Bronxville, on Thursday, March 10, FREDRICK S., son of David and Rachel Allerton, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, Bronxville, on Monday, March 14, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train from 27th-st. Depot. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

BARNETT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, March 7, 1870, JAMES M. BARNETT, in the 21st year of his age.

DOUGLAS.—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson, on Thursday, March 10, STUART, only child of Henry L. and Hortense P. Douglas, aged 10 months and 5 days. Funeral at their residence, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in time for return train to the City.

EVERETT.—On Tuesday, March 8, MARY L. EVERETT.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Hudson-av., Bergen City, N. J.

HEMPHILL.—Suddenly, with disease of the heart, AGNESS HEMPHILL, relict of the late Alexander Hemphill, Sr., in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 37 7th-av., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LUDINGTON.—On Monday, March 7, of diphtheria, JAMES ELLIOTT, son of Charles H. and Josephine L. Ludington, aged 2 years and 22 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 276 Madison-av., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Carmel, N. Y., for interment.

MOORE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Fourth day evening, 9th inst., HANNAH, widow of Isaac Moore, and eldest daughter of the late Ichabod Price, of this City, aged 82 years.

Funeral Seventh day, 12th inst., from the Friends' Meeting-house, Rahway, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from Cortlandt-st.

PROUDFIT.—On Wednesday evening, March 9, at the residence of his nephew, Alex. P. Irvin, Rev. JOHN PROUDFIT, D. D., in his 87th year.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at the Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street Presbyterian Church, on Friday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Salem, Washington County, N. Y., for interment.

SHELDON.—On Wednesday, March 9, infant son of Henry and Celia E. Sheldon, aged 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 96 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SOUTHMAYD.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, March 9, ALBERT SOUTHMAYD, formerly of this City, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at South Norwalk, this Friday, at 3 o'clock.

TEMPLE.—On Tuesday, March 8, at New-Rochelle, MARY, daughter of the late Robert E. Temple, Esq.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Pelham, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M. The friends of her family are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves New-Haven Depot, 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 11¼ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR LIBRARIES AND BOOKS.—Cheapest book-store in the world; 132,472 books on hand, old and new; catalogues Nos. 22, 23, 24 free; send a stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman-st. Will remove April 1 to No. 3 Beekman-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEARTH AND HOME FOR THIS week begins another delightful and fascinating story, by J. W. DE FOREST, Esq., author of "DELLA," which was so deservedly popular with the readers of HEARTH AND HOME. The new story is called "ANNIE HOWARD," and, although differing from "DELLA" in tone, will be found to possess a peculiar interest of its own, which fits it for the high-toned columns of HEARTH AND HOME, the largest, best, and cheapest FAMILY PAPER in the English language. For sale by all respectable news dealers at SEVEN CENTS a number.

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READY ON SATURDAY.

A BATTLE OF THE BOOKS; Recorded by an unknown writer for the use of authors and publishers. Edited and published by GAIL HAMILTON. One vol. 12mo. $1 50.

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THE FULLERTON TRIAL.

Important Testimony by D. C. Birdsall, and Dr. Alvah Birdsall—What Money was Paid to Fullerton, and How the Defence Accounts for it.

The crowd of spectators in attendance at the trial of ex-Judge FULLERTON, yesterday, was fully as large as that of any day since the examination was begun. As soon as the doors were opened there was a frantic rush for seats by the waiting crowd, and the limited accommodations of the Court room were soon occupied. Prominent gentlemen of the Bar were present, and manifested decided interest in the proceedings. Counsel for the defence—Messrs. STOUGHTON, SEWARD, JENKS, PORTER, and BURRELL, were all present—Judge FULLERTON occupying a seat beside Mr. JENKS, and listening attentively to all that was done. The Justices, WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD, took their seats on the bench at 11 A. M., and the examination was immediately proceeded with.

DANIEL C. BIRDSALL was the first witness. After testifying that he had been a counselor-at-law in this city since 1851, he said, that on the 24th of June, 1868, he saw Collector SMITH, and Messrs. GULICK, WINDUST and BELKNAP crossing Chambers-street and entering the hall of the United States Court building; Mr. SMITH spoke of his arrest and requested witness' assistance; witness was then GULICK'S counsel; saw FULLERTON enter the building a few minutes afterward, while witness was talking with BELKNAP concerning the arrest; saw Mr. DYETT also; Mr. SMITH was in an excited condition; he (SMITH) went with witness to witness' office, followed by GULICK, WINDUST and BELKNAP; BELKNAP was under the influence of liquor—his usual condition for the afternoon. On reaching the office witness went with SMITH into his private room. [Description was here given of the three rooms composing witness' place of business.] Saw FULLERTON sitting at a desk in the large room, or entrance room; BELKNAP spoke in an ordinary tone of voice, when speaking to witness. [District Attorney PIERREPONT here produced the letter of Mr. FULLERTON, published yesterday, and witness identified it.] After reading this letter witness went into the main room and spoke to Mr. FULLERTON; knew of a proposition made between myself, SMITH and BELKNAP; the letter came in about ten minutes before it was made; thought a man with ordinary hearing sitting where FULLERTON was, could have heard the proposition if he were paying attention; could not say whether witness himself or Mr. GULICK made the proposition. [Mr. STOUGHTON here closely examined witness, by consent of the Court, as to the particular position of the three parties to each other at the time the proposition was made, the point being to show that Mr. FULLERTON, being seated at a desk, in another room, could not have heard it.] Witness then reiterated the proposition as to money and railroad bonds, (given in Mr. GULICK'S testimony yesterday,) with the addition that, pending the negotiation, Mr. GULICK was to become Mr. SMITH'S surety for appearance at trial. Witness testified that nothing was said as to where Mr. SMITH was to go, pending the negotiation; after the proposition was accepted witness asked FULLERTON to go to Commissioner OSBORN'S house and have a bail bond prepared for Mr. SMITH, informing him, at the same time, that Mr. GULICK was a man of large wealth, and a perfectly competent bondsman; it was stated, while the three were together, (excluding FULLERTON,) that they three (GULICK, SMITH and witness,) would go to SMITH'S house and get the money and railroad bonds; FULLERTON said he would go and have the bond ready; witness, SMITH, GULICK and WINDUST then to SMITH'S house in a went carriage. [As to whether the money was paid at SMITH'S house the Court would not allow testimony, on the ground that Mr. FULLERTON could not be affected by it.] Nothing was anywhere said in FULLERTON'S presence, at any time or anywhere, as to witness having received the money from SMITH; saw the Tuesday following, June 25, witness saw FULLERTON, and told him he had the money ($10,000) in his hands, to settle the SMITH matter, and that he must attend to it; FULLERTON replied, "let that stand for a few days; the other matter (a law case in which they were both engaged) must go on;" at the same time told FULLERTON he (witness) had received a letter from SMITH, who was at the Clifton House, Canada.

Q.—What took place at the interview of Friday, June 19, in relation to you giving FULLERTON money?

This question brought on a discussion, the District Attorney offering to prove that witness paid to defendant $6,000 of the money received from SMITH. The Court allowed the testimony.

Witness went on to state that on that day Mr. FULLERTON asked him to loan him $1,000, which he did, giving him a check for the amount on the National Shoe and Leather Bank; that on June 23d he gave him a check for $2,000, on the 25th another check for $2,300, on July 7 another check for $1,000, making in all $6,300, which checks were paid; on the 26th of June witness went to Boston; prior to going, on the 23d, FULLERTON said GULICK told him SMITH might make developments as to revenue frauds that would strike parties very high in authority; witness said, "If that is so, send for him to come home and I will talk to him about it;" he came home on the night of the 24th; on the 25th FULLERTON was told of it, and an appointment was made that he should meet SMITH at his (witness') house; the appointment was kept; FULLERTON and SMITH went upstairs, and remained together for three-quarters of an hour; on the 1st of July saw FULLERTON at his office, and told him that he (witness) heard that other warrants were out against SMITH, and that he would like to know what it meant; if true, it was an outrage, as FULLERTON had promised him SMITH should not be molested on his return; he said he did not know of it; that he would see to it, and ascertain if it were so; the next day he told witness either that there was no warrant out, or that he had put a stop to all further proceedings; could not say which.

The District Attorney here introduced a bond and mortgage, on the former of which was written a guarantee in witness' handwriting. Witness testified that this was written at FULLERTON'S office, and continued: FULLERTON came to my office, and said he wanted the money matters between us fixed up; he wanted me to go to his office and get a bond and mortgage; at his office he figured up the money received from me, deducted $1,500, given to Dr. BLAISDELL on the strength of a letter or a telegram I had sent him; figured up the accrued interest, and gave me a guarantee on a bond and mortgage for the amount; Mr. KNOX witnessed the guarantee. [Witness then stated who Dr. BLAISDELL was—that he was President of the Distillers' Association; that the $1,500 was deducted because it had been given to BLAISDELL on a purported chattel mortgage.] I never spoke to FULLERTON about the $1,500 until the mortgage was received by me; I find a telegram received in August; it is from FULLERTON, and is: "Shall I advance the doctor the money on the mortgage? answer at once." To which witness sent the following reply: "I think it best, by getting all the securities he has." This telegram from FULLERTON was received by witness while at Saratoga.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with BELKNAP on this point? [Mr. STOUGHTON objected to this question, and the Court refused to admit it, on the ground that a sufficient foundation for it was not laid.] When the guarantee was fixed up, witness gave FULLERTON a blue bill, which he got back in the November or October following, (1868.) In October witness asked FULLERTON for money, as SMITH was urging him (witness) to settle up their money matters; FULLERTON told witness that if he would bring him down the bond and mortgage he would give him some money; witness did so, and received $2,000, as appeared by the following, upon the receipt of which he gave defendant the bond and mortgage:

Received Oct. 9, 1868, from D. C. BIRDSALL, Esq., a bond and mortgage for $8,600, heretofore assigned to him by G. S. MOTT, having advanced thereon, this day, $2,000. WILLIAM FULLERTON.

On the 24th of October witness got $1,100 from FULLERTON, and subsequently witness got back the due bill; settled with SMITH on the 20th of October, and gave him back $6,000; that was all he gave him; previously he gave him back the railroad bonds for $60,000, which were received from him on the 12th of June.

After a short recess, the Court reassembled, and the prosecution having declared it had no further examination to make of Mr. BIRDSALL, the witness was turned over to counsel for the defence. Thereupon, Mr. STOUGHTON put this question: "Mr. BIRDSALL, you have spoken of moneys loaned by you to Mr. FULLERTON; were any of those moneys lent under any understanding in relation to money received from Mr. SMITH?" To this the witness replied as follows:

"There was never any conversation or understanding between Mr. FULLERTON and myself in relation to the disposition of any moneys received from Mr. SMITH."

The defence then refused to ask any further questions, and told the witness to stand aside. Before he left the stand District Attorney PIERREPONT asked him if he had any corrections to make with regard to his examination in chief, to which Mr. BIRDSALL replied, "None that I am aware of," and then left the stand.

The prosecution next called ALVAH BLAISDELL. Before he was sworn Mr. STOUGHTON objected to his being put on the stand, on the ground that he was a convict, now serving his sentence in State Prison, whither he was sent in 1868, having been convicted of violating the Internal Revenue law in the Circuit Court of the United States. The Court permitted him to be sworn, but remarked that the credibility of his testimony was a question for the jury to determine.

Mr. BLAISDELL then testified to the following effect: Knew BELKNAP since 1858; witness then went on to relate the circumstances attending the seizure of his distillery, and said that BELKNAP referred him to Mr. FULLERTON in connection therewith; that he saw FULLERTON, and was told by him he was acting as BELKNAP'S counsel; FULLERTON said he wanted $50,000 for a release and settlement of the seizure, which said witness said he could not give; thought the counter proposition of $30,000 was for $25,000; [Recorder H. D. SMITH objected, and the Court decided that the testimony was not legally admissible, unless it referred to some letter or word of FULLERTON'S as relating to the attesting revenue officers.] Witness then said that he had had conversation with FULLERTON and BELKNAP on that point; that they proposed for him to furnish testimony in relation to revenue officers and distillers, and that there was money to be made by bringing these people to justice; that if he did so furnish information his distillery should be released, and he should be paid for his assistance; no further conversation was then had; subsequently they said the first testimony should be against THOS. A. SMITH, Collector of the Eighth District, as he had made a great deal of money, and should be made to pay; and that he would pay largely rather than be prosecuted publicly; something was said also as to procuring warrants secretly from Commissioner OSBORN, and that it need not be known; BELKNAP said he had the power to settle the cause of seizure and arrest, and nothing would be seen by the District Attorney until such time as it could be seen if the matters could be settled; went with BELKNAP and KNOX to DUFOUR'S house to get his statement against SMITH; they took his affidavit; remember the arrest of Mr. SMITH; FULLERTON told him of it; told him also that WINDUST arrested him; he did not seem to be well pleased with it, as WINDUST, he thought, had no right to make the arrest; subsequently conversed with both FULLERTON and BELKNAP in relation to it; FULLERTON called the arrest "a botch," and said he would see that no other arrest was made in that way; Mr. FULLERTON told him that he went to OSBORN'S office to see about SMITH'S arrest, but when he got there SMITH had been taken away by some one, and he could not tell where; that some one came running up to him and informed him that the parties had gone to BIRDSALL'S office; that he went and found the parties there; BIRDSALL, he said, while they were there, came out and said that $10,000 and certain railroad bonds were to be given; FULLERTON told him it was neither the time nor place to talk about settlement; that could only be done at Washington; that he then wrote a letter to BIRDSALL, and left for OSBORN'S house to see about the bond for SMITH'S appearance; subsequently FULLERTON told witness that SMITH had been discharged from arrest and that BIRDSALL had the money; told FULLERTON money was needed to pay men who had been employed to procure affidavits, and was directed to go to BIRDSALL if he wanted money for that purpose; got money from BIRDSALL and gave it to DAVIDSON, who was to have made the affidavit against Collector BAILEY; witness then detailed the fact of his getting $1,100 from FULLERTON, as testified to by the witness BIRDSALL, which money he had never yet paid back, nor had he been asked for it; the agreement entered into was that after paying the expenses of the suits, the receipts derived from them (by which term receipts he desired to be understood "moieties") should be divided into four parts, of which he (witness) was to have one; as to cases not settled in Court, all benefits derived from them were to be equally divided; something was said about "victims;" it was remarked that certain cases were outrageous, and should be prosecuted as examples; JACOB DUPUY, MOSES DUPUY, JOHN MCLAREN and Mr. WINDUST were employed in getting testimony against various persons; thought that JACOB DUPUY got $100 and MOSES DUPUY $75; what MCLAREN got witness could not say; they were employed for some weeks.

The only cross-examination of this witness was his identification of the following letter sent by FULLERTON to BIRDSALL, which letter he (witness) put in the Post-office for Mr. FULLERTON, it having been first read to him by the writer:

No. 11 PINE-STREET, Aug. 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR: My wife is sick at Long Branch, and it is impossible for me to be either at Albany or Saratoga, as I had expected. My business must therefore be deferred. Dr. BLAISDELL is complaining most bitterly because you have failed to make him the loan of $1,500 which you promised him. He says he is liable to be put out of doors and hopelessly ruined for the want of this money. The strangest part of his story is, that you have informed him that you had made some arrangement with Mr. KNOX for him to let him have the money. I never heard the matter mentioned, nor did Mr. KNOX. I feel a great sympathy for him, and write to know whether you will to make him a loan. If you do, and wish me to advance the money on the mortgage, which I still have, I will do so. The last check you gave me turns out to be for more than was due on it, and I still hold it. I had hoped to meet you before you left, and exchange it for the correct amount. I will hand in that check as part of the amount, and advance the balance. Shall I do so? Write or telegraph. The man is in great trouble, and if you have brought it on him, help him out of it.

Yours truly, WILLIAM FULLERTON.

[Directed to D. C. BIRDSALL, Esq., Union Hall, Saratoga:]

ALBERT F. DAWSON, a copying clerk in Judge FULLERTON'S office, then testified as to the Gropp affidavit being in his handwriting, and the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday a single sale took place at the Exchange, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. disposing of a portion of the estate of the late ANN MCCREADY, by order of her executors, JONATHAN EDWARDS and W. R. MCCREADY. This estate consisted of a house in Twenty-seventh-street and a store on Maiden-lane. The house was No. 72 East Twenty-seventh-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, a five story structure, with brown stone front, 25 feet front by 60 feet deep, on a lot 25 feet by 98.9. The present rent was stated to be $2,700, and the premises were set up at $18,900, from which point they were slowly worked up to $20,900, and struck down to JOHN EAGAN. The premises on Maiden-lane were about 25 feet front by 95 feet deep, and covered with old buildings. They were set up at $19,900, but no advance being made, the property was withdrawn.

W. H. RUSH was sold four lots north-west corner Fourth-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street, 102 feet 2 inches fronting the avenue, 80 feet in depth, for $18,000. Also, four lots, south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Fifth avenue, each 25x99.11, for $3,000 each.

Auction Sale Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

House and lot, s. s. of 27th-st., 150 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9 ..... $20,900

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., w. s., 21.1 s. of Stanton-st., 25x64.11 ..... $18,000
Broome-st., n. s., 25x90 23,000
Cortlandt-st., No. 75, 79.7 ft. s. of West-st., 22x57.10 17,000
Catharine-st., e. s., No. 176, 22x104.4 18,800
Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 88, 25x87.6 10,000
Washington-st., e. s., No. 141, 18.9x53.6 5,000
17th-st., 50 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.11x92 5,000
Same premises 5,000
20th-st., s. s., 449.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.8x91.11 16,000
21st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.4x98.9 ..... nom.
27th-st., n. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.8x¼ block 12,500
30th-st., n. s., 144 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9 14,000
34th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.8x78 21,000
36th-st., n. s., 75.1 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.6x98.9 16,000
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9 6,500
63d-st. and Lexington-av., s. w. cor., 80x120.5 46,000
69d-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. 4th-av., 85x102.7 3,000
64th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 6,000
64th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x100.5 12,000
80th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 45x102 13,800
96th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 200x304.4 ..... nom.
98th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11 ..... nom.
133d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av 4,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 19 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.2x70 23,500
Lexington-av. and 53d-st., n. e. corner, 19x70 53,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 35.2 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.2x70
Madison-av., e. s., 49.6 ft. n. of 20th-st., 25.8x80 ..... nom.
1st-av. and 49th-st., s. e. corner, 50.5x100 7,125
1st-av. and 48th-st., n. e. corner, 50x100 8,800
48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 14 lots, 25x100 32,375

Leases Recorded.

Greenwich-st., No. 178, 5 years, per year $5,000
Fulton-st., No. 114, 5 years, per year 8,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100, 5 years, per year 6,000
East Broadway, No. 213, 5 years, per year 1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Devoe-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Olive-st., 25x90 ..... $5,500
Ellery-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100 650
Graham-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 24.4x92.10 780
Lynch-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Harrison-av., 22x100 650
Madison-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100 5,000
Quincey st., s. s., 125 ft. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 5,200
Spencer-st., e. s., 133.4 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 16.8x100 3,000
Union-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Guernsey-st., 25x100 1,300
South 9th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x75 4,500
Gates-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 50x100 2,825
Gates-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 75x100 2,000
Gates-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x— 2,000
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x24 300
New-York-av., e. s., 43.2 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 21.5x100 16,000
Webster-av., s. s., 1,491.6 ft. w. of 3d-st., 22.3x114.7 200
Webster-av., s. s., 1,491.6 ft. w. of 3d-st., 22.3x114.7 200
Webster-av., s. s., 513.9 ft. w. of 3d-st., 22.3x114.7 200
Webster-av., s. s., 536 ft. w. of 3d-st., 22.3x114.7 200
5th-av. and 11th-st., easterly corner, 20x70 10,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

East Astoria.

Frankfort and Planet avs., s. e. corner, 25x100 ..... $250
3d-av., lots Nos. 228, 229, block No. 6, 50x100 750

Hunter's Point.

Harris-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Jackson-av., 25x100 ..... $300
Jane-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Prospect-st., 25x80 600
East 8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100, and house 1,350

Newtown.

Hunter's Point-av. and old road, n. w. corner, ¼ acres $25,498
Hunter's Point-av. and old road, n. e. corner, 7½ acres
Hunter's Point-av. and old road, s. w. corner, 1½ acres
Hunter's Point-av. and Woodside-av., s. w. corner, 2¼ acres

Oyster Bay.

Glen Cove road to Landing, n. s., adjoining Lockhart's, 92x160 ..... $1,100

WESCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Valley-st., e. s., adjoining Wm. Kinder's, 57x87 ..... $2,000
Part of lot No. 13, map of R. Humphrey's property, 32x100 1,200

Harrison.

Purchase road, w. s., adjoining Wm. Cromwell's, 2¾ acres $10,650
Purchase road, w. s., adjoining above, 20¼ acres
New Rochelle.
Huguenot and Centre sts., n. w. corner, 80x300 ..... $14,000

Sale To-Day.

NEW-YORK.

Taylor-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Summerfield-st., 20x100 ..... $600

Bronx.

Webster-av., s. s., 140 ft. from Prospect-st., 50x100 ..... $1,000

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Orange-st., n. s., Vanderpoel's, 20.6x162.3 ..... $1,200
Pennington-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Pennington-av., 100x250 2,000
Washington-st., s. s., adjoining [illegible]'s property, 21.11x92 10,000

Orange.

Day and New sts., n. e. corner, Essex-st., W. s., 120 ft. n. of Main-st., 125.10x100.5 14,000
Framantown road, n. s., west corner of N. H. R. R., 68.1x110.5 3,000

East Orange.

Central-av., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Evergreen-place, 68.10x180 ..... $14,000
Evergreen-place, e. s., 25 ft. s. of M. E. R. R., 203.7x95.5 9,200
Springdale av., Glenwood ave., s. e. corner, 200x200 19,000

Jersey City.

Bay-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 20x160 ..... $2,600

Bergen.

Hudson-av., s. w. s., 161 ft. n. w. of West Grand-st., 77.6x72.8 ..... $1,150
Clendening-av., lot No. 40, block No. 2, Buck's map, 25x100 1,700

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Summit-av., 22x108 ..... $700

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 18, 19, 20, block No. 70, Gosler estate, 75x100 ..... $1,800

Harrison.

Sussex-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 4th-st., 23x100 ..... $3,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The four-story high-basement brown-stone house, 20x80, with 20-feet extension and all modern improvements, on West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms made easy.

Also, for sale or to let, a three-story brick house and stable attached, on 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs., if required would be let separate. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 60 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, French roof, high stoop, basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and grained, plumbed throughout with lead-encased block tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x48, lot, 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 346 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE ON THE GRAND CIRCLE, 250 feet west of Broadway, a handsome new brown stone house, with 24 feet front; if not sold this month will be let or leased for a term of years at $3,000 per annum; terms, if sold, half cash; also, smaller brown stone houses for sale, real beauties, for $13,000. Apply at No. 306 West 58th-st., to A. M. C.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., a new and very elegant high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, built by Robins; has hard wood rosewood doors, bathrooms on second and third stories; NOVEL ARRANGEMENT OF INTERIOR. A liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST., AT a great reduction on price, owing to the family going abroad, a first-class brown stone high stoop four story house, 25x75 feet, with butler's pantry extension; in fine order; will be sold lower than any house of its class on the avenue; lot, 25x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 145 EAST 34TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; is a four-story basement sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone, in complete order; parlors frescoed in oil. Inquire on premises, or of T. W. STEPHENSON, No. 201 Broadway, Room No. 17.

AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE, A four story desirable modern dwelling, 21x60x100, in 31st-st., near Madison-av.; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN stone house, high stoop, on Murray Hill; property in New-Jersey taken in part pay; within 20 miles of the City. Address Box No. 3,548 Post-office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four story high stoop brown stone front French-roof houses; 21, 22 and 22x48 feet; lots 90, 110 and 200 feet. These houses have been built by day's work in the most thorough manner under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black-walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and staircasings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and French plate glass; dining room and hall wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash basins, butter pantry, 18 rooms, 12 pantries and any amount of drawers, &c.; hot-air furnaces. Given to twenty minutes by Greenpoint cars from Fulton Ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE LEASED TO A good tenant; house No. 195 Henry-st., Brooklyn; a large commodious house, brown stone, three stories and basement; shades, oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c.; house in good order; furnished with excellent range and furnace; various bath-rooms, water-closets, &c. Inquire of W. F. ROGERS, Vermilye & Co.'s office, No. 16 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NO. 9 TOMPKINS-place; modern improvements, stone, with carpets and mirrors.

No. 321 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 29 William-st., brick, and brick stable.
No. 8 Union-place, brick.

Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE. Three story high basement Philadelphia brick house No. 115 Keap-st., near Bedford-av., (the Prospect Park-av.,) 22x46x100; perfect order; good neighborhood; ten minutes from ferry to Grand-st., New-York. Apply to H. B. SCHOLES' foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE BROWN stone three story and French roof house, 21½x46x160 feet, No. 133 President-st., South Brooklyn, in perfect order, first-class neighborhood, and convenient to ferries. For further particulars apply to L. PAWLING, No. 99 Front-st., New-York, or on premises, after 7 P. M.

FOR SALE IN CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN—A first-class house, 25 by 55, with extension, well built; plate-glass windows, and all modern improvements; extra ground, on the best part of the avenue, and a most desirable property in all respects. Address L. C., Box No. 4,349.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A NEW FIRST-class three story brick house, with all improvements, in an exceptionable neighborhood, near Prospect Park; price $6,500. Apply to A. J. WALKER, No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS frame house on 13th-st., Brooklyn, containing all modern improvements. Price $5,500.
JOHN MCCLAVIS, No. 44 Pine-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A gentleman's country seat, built in Italian villa style, having about fourteen rooms, with grounds handsomely laid out, fine shade trees, abundance of choice fruit, stable, carriage house and poultry yard, and a fine well of pure water. The property commands a fine view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. A very desirable family residence, and in complete order for immediate occupation. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A first-class furnished house in the pleasant and healthy village of Canonovia; churches and schools; all that can be desired; a few minutes' walk from the Lake; house contains fourteen rooms; stable, carriage house, icehouse, &c., all in perfect order; place contains four acres. For photograph of house and place, apply to H. J. HUBBARD, No. 23 Broadway, New-York, or W. M. BURR, Canonovia N. Y.

FOR SALE UNDER ACTUAL COST—A perfect place in the most delightful portion of New-Jersey; 2½ acres; stone house, elegantly furnished in hard woods, water and gas; commodious greenhouse; stable of elegant design, with coachman's dwelling; grounds under highest improvement in lawns, shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; easy and frequent access to City; particulars. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York City, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let—A house containing twelve rooms, with stable, coach house, &c., standing on one acre of land, seven minutes' walk from the station; the ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

MOUNTAIN SIDE, SEVEN MINUTES FROM DEPOT, ORANGE.—Elegant place, five acres; residence, hard wood finish; water, furnace, 16 rooms, stables, gardener's house complete, fruit and ornamental trees. Price low; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, fine house, with all conveniences, barn, out-buildings, garden, &c., with two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE.—ELEGANT PROPERTY, over 7 acres; six minutes' walk from depot, magnificent views, 2,000 feet frontage on three avenues; residence modern conveniences; stable, carriage house, fruit, ornamental trees; sale low; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from 23d-st., for sale low. Also, country-seats and cottages to let for the season, or year, by BLACK-WELL & SMITH, 35 Broadway, Room No. 7. H. A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 52 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OR country seat at Cornwall on the Hudson, two hours from City Hall; 170 acres; private dock. Full printed particulars by addressing the owner,
LEWIS BEACH, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family—a house with all modern improvements in a first-class locality. Inquire on the premises, 1,123 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE, a frame house and lot, 100 feet square on the avenue, 100 feet from Broadway. Address OWNER, No. 40 West 34th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,
N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible part of the Passaic Valley.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
for sale, or to be improved and rented early May 1,
For Sale on Easy Terms and Moderate Prices,
100 feet above the water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and opposite the Belleview and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN CONSIDER FARM.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherford Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A MOST desirable place in Saratoga Springs; two houses, seven rooms each; lot, 80x180, and barn; five minutes from railroad depot, and near the Pavilion and United States Spring grounds, which are beautifully laid out with walks. Drives and trees; price $6,000. Terms very easy. Photograph with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—Houses furnished for the season or year. Address H. T. WALBRIDGE, real estate agent, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer—Extraordinary advantages; splendid homes, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound); five acres of land, 25 miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridges and steamboat. Inquire of E. OGDEN DOREMUS, No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON on premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM OF the late Wm. M. Ross, situated in Metuchin, N. J., comprising 140 acres, suitable for subdivision into villa plots; is offered at private sale until March 24, 1870; if not then sold, will be offered at public auction, on the premises, that day. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. S. L. ROSS, Executrix; to AMOS ROBINS, New-Brunswick, or to RUFUS N. EDGAR, Rahway.

SOUTH ORANGE.—A VERY DESIRABLE House and five acres, one mile from the depot; house contains 16 rooms, has a piazza and shade on three sides; has hot and cold water in kitchen. Also, a cottage with 7 rooms, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c. land under drained, with splendid grass and shade trees; just in for bays' labor. Price, $16,000.
A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale on an elevation commanding fine views of the town and mountains; house is modern, contains 12 rooms handsomely finished in hard woods, stable and carriage house; fine shade and lawn; $20,000 with five acres, $14,000 with one acre.
A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantels, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 32x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—First-class country store, doing prosperous business, with commodious dwelling attached, one hour and fifteen minutes from New-York; county seat. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING—A CHOICE French-roof two story attic and basement dwelling; lot, 52x185. JOHN P. ELLIS, 256 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH THE MODERN improvements:

No. 19 Nassau-st., frame.
No. 220 Sackett-st., frame.
No. 321 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 37 Douglass-st., stone.
No. 376 Henry-st., stone.
No. 364 Henry-st., brick.
No. 8 Harrison-st., brick.
No. 68 West Baltic-st., brick.
No. 238 Union-st., brick.
No. 275 Union-st.

Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

STAMFORD, CONN.

To let, furnished, one of the most attractive residences in Stamford, Conn. The house is replete with every convenience; is handsomely furnished and in every way desirable for a large family; beautiful lawn, fruit and shade trees; boating, bathing, fishing and charming drives. Will be let for the Summer months, or on a lease for one or two years from the 1st of May next. For further particulars and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A GENTLEMAN'S country residence at Plainfield, N.J., situated on the main street, between Plainfield and Scotch Plains, and has the advantage of both stations; house is commodious and agreeable, and contains modern improvements; there are 12 acres of land, with fruit trees, &c.; a handsome running stream flows through the ground; ample stable and barn accommodation on the place; would be leased with a portion of the ground, if desired. Address F. W., Box No. 2,494 Post-office, New-York.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

5th-av., near 15th-st.	$9,000
Park-av., near 58th-st.	2,000
East 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.	1,700
East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.	1,250
37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.	1,650
47th-st., near 5th-av.	1,500
73d-st., near 4th-av.	1,600

NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FURNISHED first-class four story high stoop brown stone front house on the north side of 46th-st., near 5th-av., in splendid order and replete with every convenience; will only be rented for a private residence, for one or more years if desired; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 7 Pine-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to MORRIS BROTHERS.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, houses Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., three stories, with high basement, ten rooms, and finished in modern style; distance 20 minutes from ferry by horse cars; fine prospect, and neighborhood unobjection

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA..........March 12 | AUSTRALIA......April 2
CAMBRIA..........March 19 | COLUMBIA......April 9
ANGLIA..........March 26 | EUROPA......April 16

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16	Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17	Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23	Tarifa, Thursday, April 7
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24	Calabria, Wednes., April 13
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30	Aleppo, Thursday, April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........April 20, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE
TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.

The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 31.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MEREDITA, Captain STARKEY, on SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND Long Branch.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th. 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th...12:00 M.	Friday, 11th.......10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th... 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th....... 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th... 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th....... 8:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE,

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:

Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 6 to 8 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in.

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks."

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

GEO. O. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Feb. 23, 1870.

The time for receiving proposals for "Floating Dock," called for by advertisement from this Bureau dated Dec. 10, 1869, is hereby extended to 12 M. on the 25th day of March, 1870, at which time such offers as may be received will be opened.

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of SCHOONMAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each may sign in liquidation.

FEB. 17, 1870. LEWIS SCHOONMAKER, THEODORE G. MOSHER.

MR. CHARLES K. HAWKES WITHdraws this day from the firm of J. RUSSELL & CO. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, under the name of J. RUSSELL & CO. NEW-YORK, March 7, 1870.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 52 Greene-st. Applications in person not attended to.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., (new No. 335,) excellent situations for all English, American, Irish, also French and German lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chamber-maids, house workers, laundresses, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT EIGHTeen years of age, to make himself generally useful; reference required. STAFFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A short distance out of the City, a seamstress to do light chamber work. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.; call for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family; one not afraid of work can apply at No. 213 West [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation [illegible] would do light [illegible] no objection [illegible] City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an English Protestant woman [illegible] to take the entire charge of an infant [illegible] thoroughly experienced in the care [illegible] nursery; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 666 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as a first-class cook in a private family, or would go as laundress in a small family; understands all kinds of work; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 176 7th-av. for two days, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 23d-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from birth by hand; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 223 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as excellent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference from last place. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT ELDERLY WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family; makes excellent bread and biscuit, pastries, soups and jellies; will do a little washing; wages, $8. Call at No. 149 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress, and to assist with chamber work; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 547 West 51st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by an industrious, capable girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a neat servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable woman to do washing at her own house, or would go out by the day to wash or iron or clean house; can flute; best of reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer; can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; would assist in the washing; City reference given. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st., rear, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Welsh woman, Protestant, as nurse; wishes to travel with a lady to Europe or California; has good City references. Call for two days at 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference. Call or address for two days F. A., No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, a situation as nurse and to sew, or as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as cook; understands soups, jellies, game, &c.; refers to her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and plain sewer; is kind and obliging; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 7th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, to do the general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 232 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A FIRST-class laundress, to do washing at her own home; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; good references. Call at No. 331 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 248 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion; is a good bread and biscuit maker; will assist with the washing; best of reference. Call at No. 226 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress by a nice, respectable young girl, with good City reference. Can be seen to-day at No. 452 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.; second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation in a respectable private family as waitress or chamber-maid; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 340 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting. Call at No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid or waitress; good City references. Call at No. 304 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS English cook, with good reference. Apply at No. 316 East 31st-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335, excellent situations for all English, American, Scotch, Irish; also French and German ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chamber-maid, house workers, laundresses, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, and one who is not afraid to work; who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of reference. Call for two days at HENDERSON & FLEMING'S seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (American) a situation as farmer, or as farm manager; understands the care and management of all kinds of stock; is a good practical gardener; wife is a first-class dairy-woman; first class references. Call or address GEORGE, seed store No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Protestants, the man as coachman and groom, of long experience, his wife as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Call or address Mrs. IRWIN, No. 625 2d-av., corner 3d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; understands the care of greenhouses, grapery, &c.; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; none need apply but those offering a good place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country, and seen by employer; when tested will suit. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has the best of references from his last employer in the care of horses and raising vegetables and honest sobriety. Apply to Mr. G. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thorough practical man; has had charge of some of the best places in Europe and this country; none need apply except those in want of a first-class man. Address K., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG man who understands plain gardening, the care and management of horses, and understands milking cows, a situation on some gentleman's place. Address R. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has good reference. Address J. G., or call at private stable, No. 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, under glass and outdoors; can be highly recommended. Address W. S. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; has practical knowledge of out door gardening; no objection to the care of horse or cow. Address T. G., seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a man of long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man, no incumbrance, with good reference; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Address O. D., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; would prefer to go in the country. Address ROBERT, No. 52 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as waiter; best of City reference from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French dishes, pastries, &c.; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER man in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. M. C., No. 154 West 18th-st., Room No. 2, first floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, who has held a position of trust and responsibility in a large house recently declined business, desires a position as confidential clerk, cashier or bookkeeper in a commercial house; can furnish first-class City references as to character, ability, &c. Address C. R., Box No. 1,539 Post Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

[illegible] H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, (SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF ABRAM IVES, DECEASED:)

100 shares Continental National Bank, par 100.
100 shares Fourth National Bank, par 100.
60 shares National Bank of Commerce, par 100.
[illegible] shares Metropolitan National Bank, par 100.
6 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association, par 50.
60 shares National Bank of the State of New-York, par 100.
20 shares National Park Bank, par 100.
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, par 100.
100 shares Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, par 100.
120 shares Home Insurance Company, par 100.
15 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Hartford, par 100.
14 shares Meriden National Bank, par 25.
15 shares Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, par 60.
14 shares Waterbury Bank, par 50.
54 shares New-Haven County Bank, par 10.
125 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, par 50.
874 shares Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Company, par 25.
1,440 shares Holmes, Booth & Hayden Manufacturing Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
290 shares Oakville Pin Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
233 shares Waterbury Brass Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
488 shares American Pin Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
560 shares Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company, (New-Britain,) par 25.
240 shares Bridgeport Steamboat Company, par 25.
2,000 Bridgeport Steamboat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Convertible Bond.

A. MASTERTON,
S. J. HARRIOT, } Executors.
R. G. ROLSTON,

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sales rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 15 and 16, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this City. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

George Inness,	Eastman Johnson	J. G. Brown,
J. F. Kensett,	A. F. Tait,	S. Colman,
Thos. Hill,	E. Moran,	M. F. H. DeHaas,
J. R. Brevoort,	L. M. Spencer,	G. C. Lambdin,
W. M. Brown,	V. Granbery,	F. Rondel,
R. A. Blakelock,	E. Forbes,	T. P. Rossiter,
J. A. Hekking,	A. Mario,	F. Peel,
T. Adams,	G. E. Niles,	H. A. Ferguson,
Robbe,	J. Coomans,	B. B. G. Stone,
T. Lobrichon,	J. Morviller,	H. Von Seben,
F. Schlesinger,	De Vos,	Lemmens,
Van Wyngaert,	W. Cruickshank,	Girand,
A. Couder,		H. Ronner,

and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water-colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday, the 9th inst., until sale, day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION, MONDAY EVENING, March 14, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS; Selections from PRIVATE LIBRARIES comprising a valuable assortment of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE; Many RARE WORKS relating to AMERICA; a fine collection of MEDICAL WORKS. Also, a very valuable COLLECTION of PAMPHLETS relating to the REBELLION, Sermons, Addresses, Histories, Biographies, Caricatures, &c., forming a complete History of the War; a complete set of PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c., relating to the PENN COLLEGE at Gettysburg, the first LUTHERAN INSTITUTION—UNIQUE; a fine lot of ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c., MANY VERY RARE. Also a collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, MANY VERY VALUABLE. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition THURSDAY MORNING.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

MR. CHARLES L. FROST'S PAINTINGS.—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of the ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, the property of Mr. Charles L. Frost, of this City, comprising choice specimens of the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf, English and American schools, among which are examples by Carl Hubner, Joosters, Toulmouche, A. R. Jones, Vaarberg, Musen, Moulinet, Seignac, Laufert de Metz, Carolus Delaroche, Cantalini, Vernet, &c., &c. J. W. Casilear, Thomas Hicks, Eastman Johnson, J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford, Wm. Hart, James M. Hart, A. D. Shattuck, A. F. Tait, W. Ranney, Fagnanni, Bispham, Inman, J. R. Brevoort, Butman, J. F. Cropsey, A. West, Lambdin, Sontag, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition free, day and evening.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, blackwalnut, bois de rose and buhl; also, Paris made furniture of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored free of charge until May 1.

The sale will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
GARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS.

All our Various DEPARTMENTS replete with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, at Prices Corresponding to the DECLINE IN GOLD.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
CANAL, MERCER AND HOWARD STS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—IN ORDER TO close an account, a few English silk umbrellas, of best quality, Fox's patent paragon frames. Apply to Room No. 17 No. 47 Exchange-place.

THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75 and $2 at less than cost. W. A. CARR, No. 222 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000. Rich patterns, black, ingrained in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway. Branch ware room, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 12 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels [illegible] of the latest designs on hand; [illegible]

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible]

SALE OF SEATS CONTINUED TO-DAY. PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., [illegible] Vive, Business Manager; [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] GREAT MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO [illegible]

The absorbing operatic sensation of the day received by overflowing houses wherever performed. A production never given either here or in Europe with such a complete Cast and Superb General Ensemble.

DER FREISCHUTZ is in preparation, with the chorus of ARION SOCIETY, PAREPA-ROSA, and an unprecedented cast.

Price of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50c. Seats for the first three nights at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 and No. 944 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
THIRD WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS
of Falconer's original three act drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.
The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
AND
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,
Imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
LAST INNISFALLEN MATINEE, Saturday, at 1.
THE EMERALD RING
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS,
LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS,
BY THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
WITH THE ENTIRE TROUPE OF CHALLENGE RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, &c.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

WALLACK'S.

LOST AT SEA.	MATINEE.	LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.	MATINEE.	LOST AT SEA.
	MATINEE.	

SATURDAY, at 1½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To meet the general desire of the public the ARION VOCAL SOCIETY, assisted by the N. Y. SING ACADEMY, will repeat for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME, C. M. von Weber's grand romantic Opera, DER FREISCHUETZ, On FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, 1870, supported by MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN as Agathe, MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA as Aennchen, including the well-known cast of soloists of the Society.

Price of admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $10. Tickets for sale at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; G. Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 896 Broadway, and Hanft Brothers, No. 695 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT, March 12.

Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, Miss JULIA GAYLORD, Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK GUZMAN, Mr. A. L. MORA.

Owing to the great popularity of these concerts, doors will open at 2, concert at 3 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 30th-st., convenient to hotels and restaurants, will rent a handsomely furnished room to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS TO rent permanently to a gentleman, without board; parlor and bedroom or entire second floor; location near Union-square and 5th-av. Address Post-office Box No. 5,243.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE—TWO doors from Broadway, nicely furnished hall bedroom suitable for single gentleman; rent, $2 50 per week.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FRENCH family will let one or two well furnished rooms to gentlemen only, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 215 East 45th-st.

SOUTHERN OR EUROPEAN FAMILIES arriving in the City may have large and single rooms, with board, and every convenience, at No. 52 University-place.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—VERY DESIRable furnished rooms on second floor, single or en suite, without board; also small rooms; references.

ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH LARGE closet, hot and cold water and gas, with board for two persons; $16 per week. No. 221 East 19th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of rooms to let with board; also two single rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, TWO DAUGHTERS and governess desire a second floor, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of about three rooms, with first day's board, in a private family not moving on the 1st of May, and who are fond of children. Address, stating terms and location, J. M. D., Box No. 2,387 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED SLEEPing room, up town preferred, near Central Park, in a respectable neighborhood, by a single man; price obliged not to be high. Address B. C. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D., 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PETER C. HARTOUGH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. DESPARD and GEORGE C. WOOD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Arthur W. Despard and George C. Wood, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1870.

mh11-law4wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN E. SCHWARZ and JAMES C. REEVE, Bankrupts.—Herman E. Schwarz, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.

mh4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. COLLINS and JAMES M. PATTEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of Joseph H. Collins and James M. Pattee, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

MAUCER M. BACKUS, }
WM. MOSER, } Assignees.

mh4-law3wF*

NO. 2,632.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLARA NEUBURGER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Clara Neuburger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of February, 1870.

WM. RUSSELL, Assignee, No. 279 Broadway, N. Y.

f25-law3wF*

NO. 2,646.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MORRELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Morrell, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f25-law3wF* JOS. F. ARNOLD, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In consequence of the GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA OF
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
it will be performed
EVERY EVENING,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
Produced, after careful preparation, with
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
And a
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.
THE GREAT SCENES
THE GREAT SCENES
Will take place at the following times:
THE DRAWING-ROOM AT ACTON,
At 8 o'clock.
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
At 8:50.
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
At 9[illegible].
THE BANKING-HOUSE,
At 10:07.
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC,
At 10:[illegible].
THE WHOLE CONCLUDING at 11 o'clock.
In preparation [illegible]
Also, [illegible] that have not been acted for several years.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.
TENTH AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE BUT ONE,
On SATURDAY, March 12, at 1.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12,
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Seats secured two weeks in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager........AUGUSTIN DALY
West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Great comedy of contemporaneous society,
"FROU FROU."

"FROU FROU" MATINEE every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
A SECOND EXTRA MATINEE
of "FROU FROU" will be given WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 1 o'clock.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT

TO PROF. J. E. MEYER,
Under the auspices of his pupils,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.
TICKETS, $1.

To be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at J. N. Pattison's, under the Hall.

LECTURES

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—Prof. B. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, will deliver the Lecture on SATURDAY next, at 8 P. M., on *The Yosemite Valley*, with Brilliant Illustrations, by the aid of Oxy-hydrogen Light.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE AT THE FRONT.—The comic and tragic experience of Union scouts and rebel guerrillas. A lecture by Rev. E. P. ROE, at Rev. Dr. Hastings' Church, in 42d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 14. Tickets at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

LECTURE.—REV. GEO. J. MINGINS, OF the New-York City Mission, will deliver his lecture entitled *A Trip to California*, in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, commencing at 8 o'clock; tickets fifty cents.

PROF. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, Association Hall, THIS EVENING.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE
AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., } Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. W. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, for young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 37 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN THE ART of making wax flowers, leaves and crosses in the finest style. Apply at No. 63 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term, commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN THE GERMAN-AMERICAN School of XIXth Ward, an experienced American male teacher to take charge of the English branches of the lower elementary classes; must be a good disciplinarian, able to teach grammar, arithmetic, object lessons, &c.; salary $800. Apply by letter on or before Tuesday, March 15, to P. STAHL, Principal, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 396 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 8, 1870. }

All packages examined at the Public Store which have been passed by the United States Appraiser as "correct," and which have been allowed to remain there by the importers for forty-eight hours or more, after such appraisement, will, on SATURDAY next, the 12th inst., be sent to the nearest bonded warehouse at the importer's risk and expense.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

BILLIARDS.

W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 44 Vesey-st., only sells first-class Tables at $200, $250, $275, and $300. Now is your time to buy.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

GRAND DRAWING IN REAL ESTATE—Only 7,500 shares at $2 50 each.—The splendid country-seat, containing mansion and twenty acres of land, situated at Poughkeepsie, owned and lately occupied by Chief Engineer Sewell, United States Navy, has been placed in my hands to sell. To insure quick sale and to give the poor man an equal chance with the rich to obtain a homestead, I have adopted this plan of sale. The drawing to be controlled and directed by a committee appointed by the shareholders. For particulars send for a circular. Any one sending an order for seven tickets will be entitled to an extra ticket.

Tickets for sale at Wm. N. Little, No. 408 Grand-st.; Edgar Darbee, No. 82 South 1st-st., Williamsburg; Richard Martin, No. 5 Fulton-st.; Chas. Bunce, music store, No. 27 Court-st., Brooklyn; L. K. Wood, corner Washington and Montgomery sts., Jersey City; Finnado & Gomersall, No. 187 Market-st., Newark, N. J.; R. H. Becker, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Louis Zier, Elizabeth, N. J.; M. L. Farnum, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Justice Taylor, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

C. W. WALKER, Agent, [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.............Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.............Manager and Treasurer
FIFTH WEEK
of the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

Witnessed from FEB. 7 to MARCH 5 (FOUR WEEKS) by upwards of
116,000
116,000
delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New-York and vicinity.

FIRST NIGHT of the new Ballet d'Action, the
DEMON CANCAN,
DEMON CANCAN,
arranged by Signor COSTA, Maitre de Ballet.
NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW DRESSES.
AJAX. BRUNETTI
Mlle. CORA ADRIANA
and
Mlle. EUGENIA OBERTI
The grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
nightly hailed with wonder and admiration.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK.

GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.	The entire New-York Press, together with the general public, are unanimous in their encomiums as to the excellence of this great success. 40,000 persons have already enjoyed this amusing caricature of HAMLET, and have most undeniably affirmed the irresistibility of Mr. Geo. L. Fox's quaint and unctuous impersonation of the Danish Prince. Inexhaustible Fun. Irrepressible Laughter. Seats secured two weeks in advance at the box office, and

At theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE.	
MATINEE.	LOST
MATINEE.	
MATINEE.	
MATINEE.	AT
MATINEE.	
MATINEE.	
MATINEE.	SEA.
MATINEE.	

SATURDAY, at 1½.

BOWERY THEATER.

BENEFIT of Mr. J. W. LINGARD. A Host of Volunteers—Mr. DAN BRYANT, Mr. DAVE REED, Miss KATE FISHER, LITTLE MAC, G. W. THOMPSON, T. G. RIGGS, Prof. JACOBS, Sergt. BURK, Prof. NICKLE. SERIOUS FAMILY—OURNAN—SHOOFLY ESSENCE—LORD BARNEY'S CASTLE—BLUESKIN. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN LECTURES SUNDAY EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Saturday Matinee, the Blondes in Pygmalion.
Saturday Eve, the Blondes in Pygmalion.
Saturday Matinee, the Blondes in Pygmalion.
Saturday Eve, the Blondes in Pygmalion.

with Jennie Wilmore, Ada Harland, Emily Pitt, Lizzie Wilmore, Felix Rogers, Moses Fiske, Louis Mestayer, and Blondes.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST..................LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST..................MARGUERITE.
LE PETIT FAUST..................KELLY.
LE PETIT FAUST..................FAUST.

THE "BEACH"

PNEUMATIC TRANSIT TUNNEL
OPEN FOR VISITORS
FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.,
AT NO. 260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.,
Under DEVLIN & CO.'S Clothing Warehouse.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

The proceeds for the BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, President.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST ACADEMY.

No. 116 East 22d-st.
THIRD QUARTER
will commence on the 14th of March. Office hours between 1 and 2 o'clock.

PROFESSORS:
OTTO SINGER, Piano, S. P. WARREN, Harmony,
BERNARDUS BACKELMAN, Leader.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

ONE HUNDRED STANDARD ORGANS to rent or sold on installments. PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., No. 841 Broadway.

A PIANO FOR SALE FOR $75. NO. 365 6th-av. LARTET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McHARG against JOHN A. PHILLIPS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 257 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of March, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1870.

HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk for the County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1870.

HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh11-law6w-F*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY, plaintiff, vs. LETITIA IDA JONES, Hannah Van Wyck and Caroline Van Wyck, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 11th day of February, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f18-law7wF*

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful in selecting a physician. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE [illegible] Dr. EVANS. No. [illegible]

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

We published early in January the figures of the twenty-third annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration, which, it is stated, will be fully prepared in a few days for public distribution. All the annual reports were given in the TIMES two or three months in advance of their preparation by the officials.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, reassembled yesterday. The first order of business taken up was the reading of appeals and grievances, which were, after considerable debate, referred to the usual Committee for examination. Reports from the Committees on the state of the Order, and on the various resolutions, were then received, and action taken upon some of the minor resolutions, the most important ones being tabled until to-morrow.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular meeting last evening at No. 385 Bowery. A petition was presented for their signatures, asking Congress to pass an act forbidding further donations of the public lands to railroad Companies, and to other corporations, on the ground that such grants are not in accordance either with the spirit of our institutions or the wants of our rapidly increasing population. The petition was advocated by Mr. COMMONFORT in a brief and forcible speech, after which many attached their names to the document, and the meeting adjourned.

The second of a course of four lectures on the "Science of Natural History," will be delivered in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, by Prof. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, (restorer of the extinct animals at the Central Park,) this evening, illustrated by extensive diagrams and graphic blackboard delineations.

A consignment of Arabian coffee, *viâ* the Suez Canal, from the mountain estates of Pasha ALI, arrived here Wednesday, by the European steamer *Silesia*. This is the first shipment of coffee through the Suez Canal.

It is stated that Col. and Brevet-Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX, commanding Fifth Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., has placed in the hands of Gov. HOFFMAN a series of charges and specifications, in which he accuses Gen. SHALER of neglect and ignorance of duty and incompetency to perform the duties of his office.

The ninth of the course of free lectures before the Western branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-street, delivered last evening by Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE. The subject was the "Catacombs of Rome." The lecturer gave an interesting description of the sculpture and fresco work which decorate the silent city of the dead. He narrated the story of those who, centuries ago, sought shelter from their enemies therein.

The regular meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at their rooms, Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, Mr. E. HARRISON REED presiding. The business disposed of was altogether of a routine character.

A meeting of the First-avenue property-owners was held yesterday at No. 84 First-avenue. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Robbins Excelsior pavement, and favoring the Belgian. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to raise money to procure an injunction against the laying of the Robbins pavement: Messrs. Cram, Flaccus, Trent, Sperry, Ohl, Kain and Schwarz. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

E. TREMAIN was arraigned yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of horse-whipping EDWIN UNDERHILL, of No. 249 West Fifty-fourth-street. Mr. UNDERHILL has been persecuting with his attentions the wife of Mr. TREMAIN, and the latter becoming exasperated at UNDERHILL'S conduct, challenged him to mortal combat. Mr. TREMAIN then armed himself with a heavy whip and administered a sound drubbing to Mr. UNDERHILL. TREMAIN was held to answer by Justice BIXBY.

JAMES B. YOULL called on Mrs. ARAMINTA HAYDEN, of No. 217 East Thirty-seventh-street, and by representing himself to be the son of the agent, Mr. JOHN FETTRETCH, succeeded in getting $50 from her in payment of her rent. She soon discovered her mistake and caused his arrest. He was committed in default of $500 bail yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court.

A very interesting and instructive lecture on the manners and customs of the Chinese was given last evening in the Lord Industrial School reading room, No. 207 Greenwich-street, by Dr. D. B. MCCARTEE, who has been a resident of China for the last twenty-five years. The doctor occupied an hour in the delivery of his lecture, and entered into a very graphic and full description of the geography, history, language and social customs of that people. The information which he gave in relation to their commercial practices, their educational opportunities, the operation of their laws and their interior domestic life, must have been new to his hearers, who listened with marked attention.

Yesterday afternoon a delegation, representing various societies, waited upon Mayor HALL and extended to him an invitation to ride at the head of the procession on St. Patrick's Day, which was accepted.

A rumor that prevailed yesterday that several of the street railroad companies were about to reduce their fares, proved, upon investigation, to be without foundation.

GEO. W. ROLLINS was arrested yesterday, at the instance of Mr. JAMES STIVERS, the Paying Teller of the Market National Bank, who accused him of having uttered a forged check for $120, using the name of LEWIS G. RANDALL, of No. 88 South-street, in the signature. When the accused was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the teller stated that he saw ROLLINS pay a boy to take the check into the bank. As soon as the forgery was ascertained he endeavored to detain the boy, who, however, succeeded in escaping. The Magistrate granted a temporary commitment in order that a search might be made for the boy. ROLLINS was found in possession of a quantity of blank checks and a genuine indorsement, which he had evidently used as a copy.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of JANE WILLIAMSON, who committed suicide on Tuesday at No. 37 Mulberry-street. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased was a married woman, her husband having abandoned her. She was of intemperate habits, and was quite ill on Monday. She procured four ounces of laudanum, Tuesday, and drank it before any attempt to prevent her could be made. Two similar attempts at suicide had already been made by JANE during the past two years. A verdict in accordance with the facts was duly rendered.

A peddler named GEORGE WILLIAMS was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer HICKENBOTHAM, of the Twenty-second Precinct. In his possession was a large bag containing eight linen tablecloths, three silver-plated cake baskets, a fur case, a piece of drugget and various articles of wearing apparel. As he could give no satisfactory account of the way he acquired the property it was presumed to have been stolen, and he was locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Station-house where the articles are also detained for identification by the owners.

HENRY BOESCHER, a shoemaker, residing at No. 7 Sullivan-street, was charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, with receiving three pebbled morocco goat skins, the property of JOHN KERRIGAN, No. 57 Frankfort-street, knowing them to be stolen. It appeared that the property was stolen from the prosecutor by ALFRED KERRIGAN, a person in his employment, and purchased by the prisoner for a nominal sum. Both were committed for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JOHN W. HAWKINS was charged with being one of a party that entered the house of Mrs. ANNE CLIFFORD, in East Thirteenth-street, on the preceding evening, and broke some articles of furniture worth $60. He was held to answer.

Two young boys were found yesterday in Broadway, near Chambers-street, engaged in a fight and intoxicated. When brought to the Tombs they were unable to give their names, and at a late hour yesterday afternoon the prison physician deemed them to be in a dangerous condition. Who sold them their liquor could not be ascertained.

A soldier, named JOHN WINN, belonging to the garrison at Fort Hamilton, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted MARY ADAMS, in an underground saloon in Chatham-street. The accused was turned over to the military authorities for punishment.

A lecture on "Law and Languages," postponed on account of the weather, will be delivered this evening by C. N. R. DISOSWAY, Esq., before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, corner Bloomingdale road and One Hundredth-street.

At 10 o'clock, last night, a slight fire occurred on the fourth floor of the tenement house, No. 319 Fifth-street, occupied by Sylvester ARONS, caused by linen taking fire from a stove. Damage, $200.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 219 East Eleventh-street, over the remains of Mrs. FREEMAN FARRON, aged seventy, who died from the effects of burns sustained the previous day by her dress taking fire from a stove. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

PATRICK MCCARTY was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs, on a charge of having inveigled BERNARD REYNOLDS, of No. 34 East First-street, into a stable in Cedar-street, where he and an unknown confederate assaulted REYNOLDS, and robbed him of $38. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a sailor boarding-house keeper named O'TOOLE was acquitted because the name of the complainant in the case was misspelled in the indictment charging him with obtaining money under false pretences. The complainant is a Russian sailor named MULLERHOFF. The accused will probably be reindicted.

The Young Men's Guard, a German Lodge, Mr. FELIX METZINGER, President, held a masquerade ball at the National Assembly Rooms, Nos. 324 to 344 West Forty-fourth-street last night. The hall was nicely decorated, and the ball was very well attended, and altogether an interesting affair. Mr. GUSTAVUS LANDMANN, the former President of the Lodge, was presented with a valuable gold watch on the occasion.

The German Singing Society "Arminia," Mr. AUGUSTUS FENGER, President, and Mr. RICHARD GOLLER, Musical Director, held a masked ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night. It was very well attended, and distinguished by fine fancy dresses and amusing masks. The ball was a very pleasant affair.

"The Grand Council of Twelve" had a ball last night at Irving Hall. The elaborately humorous programme of dances indicated that the Council had been in deep consultation. The gentlemen having the management of the affair were mostly connected with the theatrical profession, and knew how to enjoy themselves, as well as to furnish entertainment to others. There was a large attendance, and the enjoyment was kept up to a late hour this morning.

The Manhattan Chapter No. 184 of R. A. M., gave a "calico sociable" at Apollo Hall last night. Excellent music was furnished by Prof. F. J. EBEN, and the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very large. The occasion was one in every way pleasant and enjoyable.

The officers of the Irish Republican Central Club of New-York elected the following officers last night: Major James Haggerty, President; Col. T. J. Kelly and Capt. John T. Kavanagh, Vice-Presidents; Joseph M. Gibbons, Recording Secretary; Joseph J. C. Clarke, Corresponding Secretary; Gen. P. H. Jones, Treasurer. Executive Committee—Messrs. James Ingram, Capt. Joseph Murphy, Eugene O'Shea and Col. Timothy Hanley, of New-York, and Messrs. D. M. Hurley, R. P. Egan and Maurice Fitz-Harris, of Brooklyn.

A stone thrown by a blast in Sixty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, passed through the roof of GEORGE REIDENBURGER'S nail-shop, and struck the proprietor on the head, inflicting injuries that may prove fatal.

The editor of the *Irish American*, Mr. MEEHAN, does not suffer so much from his wound as was anticipated. He is doing nicely, and may recover.

BROOKLYN.

A respectable looking young lady, who said she was a school teacher in New-York, came up before Justice DELMAR yesterday, charged with being found in a state of intoxication. She stated she had been on a visit in this city and had partaken of but one glass of wine. The Justice, without hearing her explanation, sentenced her to pay the usual fine of $10.

The *Santiago de Cuba* was sold yesterday, under a decree issued under the claim for seamen's wages. The price obtained was $37,200, the purchaser being Mr. WM. H. WEBB, who owns the mortgage on the vessel. The suit brought against the owners of the vessel, consequent upon her collision with and sinking of the *Brunette*, was, in respect of the testimony in the case, brought to a close yesterday afternoon.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JONES and a jury on the body of Capt. CUTLER, of the canal-boat *Fanny*. A verdict was returned of "Death by disease of the heart while playing at cards on the evening of the 9th inst." The deceased had anticipated that the complaint under which he labored would carry him off suddenly, and had made the most minute arrangements of his affairs in view of such an event.

LONG ISLAND.

During the last few weeks, whenever the Hunter's Point and James-slip ferry-boats have ventured near the New-York side, between Houston and Grand streets, on their trip to James-slip, stones have been thrown at the boats, breaking windows, and in several instances hitting passengers. In more than one case, ladies have had a narrow escape from being seriously injured. The stones thrown are the small granite chippings from the stone yards near by.

Last Tuesday eighteen Long Island farmers were arrested in New-York for not paying their license of $10 as produce brokers, and fined $7 25, besides being compelled to pay the $10 license. It will be remembered that a decision was recently made by Commissioner DELANO which classed farmers who sold their produce in the New-York market as produce brokers. Hon. H. A. REEVES lately introduced a bill in Congress looking to the ultimate repeal of this section of the law.

Wednesday a large and influential delegation left Newtown for Albany to oppose the special legislation acts which have been introduced in the present Legislature and which affect Newtown tax payers. Also to try and get repealed the acts authorizing the opening of Thompson's-avenue, Blissville-road and West-avenue, Newtown. The delegation was headed by John Warren, James D. McMann, Sylvester Gray, James Corwith and James Dennen, and numbered over fifty citizens in all.

A secret Convention of the Newtown Citizens' Association was held Wednesday evening at Hunter's Point. There was a large attendance. A resolution was passed strongly condemning the action of their representative in the Assembly in favoring the scheme for docking and dredging Newtown Creek. A good deal of feeling was evinced against County Judge ARMSTRONG for appearing as counsel for the Blissville Road Commissioners, in opposition to the injunction which the Citizens' Association had attempted to have granted, restraining the Commissioners from completing the road.

In the petition to the Flushing Village Trustees for macadamizing the streets of the village over $760,000 was represented. It is proposed to macadamize the side streets of the village and the avenues leading to the village, and lay Belgian pavement to the width of thirty feet through the center of the main streets, and either macadamize or lay with Scrimshaw pavement the balance of the street.

Pursuant to instructions of D. D. Grand Master POPLE, F. and A. M., D. G. Secretary JOHN HAROLD has called a meeting of the District Grand Committee of Queens County at Glen Cove on Wednesday next, 16th inst. The District Grand Committee of Queens County is composed of Past Grands of the Order, and they meet to legislate for the interests of the Order in Queens County. D. D. Grand Master POPLE will deliver his annual address before the Convention on the occasion.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The March Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County will be commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, on Monday, 21st inst., before Justice TAPPAN, Judge COCHRAN and the Justices of Sessions. The trial of ISAAC VAN WART BUCKOUT, for the murder of his wife and Mr. RENDELL at Sleepy Hollow, has been set down for Wednesday, 23d inst.

A few days since, a man of genteel appearance and good address called at the residence of WM. H. MORRIS, Esq., Morrisania, for the avowed purpose of ascertaining on what terms he could purchase the property of Mr. MORRIS. The stranger, who gave his name as WM. O. DAVIS, manifested a desire to examine the estate, and proposed hiring a vehicle for the purpose of riding over it, and the two went to the livery-stable of Mr. CARR, where Mr. DAVIS engaged one of the finest horses and buggies in the establishment, and on his return expressed himself highly pleased with what he had seen. Mr. MORRIS, in anticipation of converting his estate into greenbacks at a satisfactory figure, paid the expenses of the drive. The following day Mr. DAVIS again got the same handsome turn-out from the establishment of Mr. CARR, and, after calling upon Mr. JAMES L. PARSHULL and F. W. GILLEY about the purchase of estates they have to sell, steered his course for parts unknown with the fast nag and buggy, and has not since been seen or heard of.

The directors of the New-York and Ridgefield Railroad have entered into a contract with Messrs. MYERS & Co. for the construction and equipment of their proposed railroad from Ridgefield, Conn., to Portchester, N. Y., where it will form a junction with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and thus open direct communication with the City for those residing in the beautiful and fertile valleys through which it will pass. The contractors will break ground at a very early day, and bind themselves to complete the new road in seventeen months.

CHARLES L. HALBERSTADT, of No. 202 Broadway, New-York, who was tried at Bedford last week on the charge of forging the names of Mrs. HARSTMAN and Justice WM. E. MEEKS to a mortgage and acquitted, has been rearrested on a warrant issued by the County Judge of Rensselaer County, at the instance of PHILETUS W. BISHOP, for an alleged slander. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $10,000, and in default thereof was committed to the jail at White Plains.

The depot of the New-Haven Railroad at Mount Vernon was broken into on Wednesday night and robbed of a roll of carpet valued at $300, which had been left for transportation to some other point. The grocery store of Mr. SARLES, also occupied as the Post-office at Mount Vernon, was likewise broken into on Wednesday night and some property carried off. The robbers are supposed to have been frightened away before they had completed the work of plunder.

The arguments of counsel in the famous Gates will case, which were to have been commenced before Surrogate MILLS at White Plains yesterday, have been postponed until Friday next, 18th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

There were 19,311 births, 6,586 marriages, and 10,364 deaths in the State of New-Jersey during the past year.

GOV. RANDOLPH has withdrawn his original recommendation to the Legislature, looking to the gradual closing of the "Home for Disabled Soldiers." He is convinced that its closing at present would lead to great want and suffering among the deserving class for whom it is intended.

An association of the ship-owners and ship-masters of Newark has been organized for mutual protection against loss sustained by collision with bridges over the river and bay. After electing Capt. M. P. [illegible] President, it was resolved to transfer certain marine property to citizens of Pennsylvania, in order that the right of the railroads to maintain obstructions to navigation may be tested.

The widow of the late Senator THOMPSON, residing at Princeton, has offered a ring valued at upward of $150 to the best gymnast in each senior graduating class at Princeton College, and a prize of $200 to the student who passes the best final examination in each junior class that graduates, beginning with the class of 1871.

At a meeting held in Paterson, at which Judge LOW and Chief Engineer HOOD, of the Midland, and President WORTHENDYKE and Messrs. MERCELIS and HENSON, of the New-Jersey Railway, were present, it was authoritatively decided to track the Midland Railroad through the City of Paterson, which has subscribed $100,000 for that object.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now nearly finished from Rutherford Park to the tunnel, including the bridges over Berry's and Kenston's Creek and the Hackensack River. Construction trains now run over the meadows for a considerable distance.

At the last meeting of the Hudson City Common Council, the City Treasurer reported only $5,000 in his hands. The City Finance Committee were accordingly directed to borrow $50,000.

PHILIP BURNES, of Elizabeth, has been committed to the County Jail on a charge of brutally beating his wife. It is feared she has received internal injuries of a serious nature.

The Collector of Taxes of Orange received $210,351 52 during the past year. There were $207,141 65 disbursed within the same period.

THE WOMEN AT WORK.

Convention at the Cooper Institute—Establishment of a Central Union Among the Workingwomen of New-York State.

Delegates from the different States' Unions of Workingwomen throughout the country, met in Convention in the Cooper Institute at 2 P. M. yesterday. The object of the Convention was to establish a central union of the workingwomen of the State of New-York.

Mrs. LENARD called the assembly to order, and Miss ISABELLA LELANE was called to the chair, and Miss COOPER was elected Secretary.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President—ALEXANDER TROUP, New-York; Vice-Presidents—Miss Eva B. Howard, New-York; Miss Nancy Whitmore, Rochester; Miss Mary J. Lynch, Utica; Mrs. George W. Swift, Elmira; Miss Kate Mullany, Troy; J. W. Browning, Secretary; and Miss Lenard, of New-York, Treasurer.

The Secretary then read the constitution of the Society. The following are the principal parts of it:

Believing that the present poor and ill-paid condition of the working women is owing to the unorganized condition of labor, and also believing that the only way in which we can receive a fair share of the profits of our labor is to organize the different trades into separate trades' unions, to be controlled by a State organization, which shall place itself under the protection of the National Labor Union, therefore we, the working women of the State of New-York, in the Cooper Union assembled, do adopt and ordain the following constitution.

Here follows the constitution, which, among other things, sets forth that the object of the association is to ennoble labor and the laboring women; to promote their interests and protect their rights; the maintenance of a fair rate of wages; the encouragement of good working women, and the employment of every means which may tend to the elevation of working women in the social scale of life, irrespective of color, creed or nationality; to further and to aid the principles of coöperation, and use all possible means to bring all trades into successful operation upon this plan, to be controlled upon the basis of justice and principle; to use all means, consistent with honor and integrity, to correct the abuses under which we labor, and that will insure to us our just rights and principles as working women; to use the utmost endeavors to impress upon different unions of this State the necessity of a close and thorough organization, embracing every person eligible to a membership.

The Secretary read an address, written by Mrs. DALY, which elicited hearty applause and approbation. After which it was agreed that the union would procure a charter from the National Labor Union, each member to pay $1 to cover the expenses of procuring it.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read by Mrs. E. A. LANE, of Massachusetts, and adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, We the working women of the State of New-York in convention at Cooper Institute assembled, do offer the following resolutions, as an expression of our principles, and our purposes in uniting ourselves with the State Labor Union of New-York.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to all attempts on the part of capitalists to cheapen and degrade American labor by the introduction of a servile class of laborers from China or elsewhere, while we at the same time heartily welcome all voluntary emigrants from every clime, and pledge them our sympathy and encouragement in their efforts to secure for themselves and their children homes on American soil.

Resolved, That the working of women and children over ten hours a day, is the result of capitalists' power over labor, and that we, as a Convention, do oppose the long hours that working women are obliged to submit to, and will do all in our power to counteract the same.

Resolved, That the present contract system of prison, penitentiary or house of refuge labor is directly and indirectly opposed to the interest of honest working men and women; the products of prison labor should not be allowed to be placed in the market at less than the current rates, and that we shall use all our power to remove the existing evil.

Resolved, That we oppose strikes as both detrimental to the interest of the employer and employed, except as a last resort toward the maintenance of our rights.

Resolved, That we indorse the coöperate movement as the true way in which the wealth of the country can be more equally distributed.

Resolved, That we feel the necessity of having a paper devoted to our interests as *bona fide* working women, and that we pledge ourselves to use all our efforts to introduce and have our sisters read it.

Resolved, That a Labor Exchange is much needed in this City, whereby our working women could be assisted to procuring employment, and we earnestly appeal to all benevolent citizens to aid us in founding such an Exchange.

Resolved, That we denounce the recent action of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company in reducing the already scanty pittance of the operatives; that their fat dividends prove that it was uncalled for, and as the laboring women are the principal consumers of the calicoes manufactured by that corporation, and that we, the working women of New-York, pledge ourselves to purchase no more goods manufactured by this corporation until the wages of the operatives be raised to a living standard.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the workingmen to come forward and aid us in this work of reform, and hope that after reading the above resolves will give them a full indorsement; and that we are ready to coöperate with them in their movements, as we believe our interests are identical and our objects are one.

Addresses were delivered by a number of ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. S. B. PRATT, of the Boston *Workman*; Mr. STODDART, of Massachusetts; Mrs. WENT, Mrs. E. A. LANE, Mr. WILSON, of Woster; Mr. JESSOP, President of the State Labor Union.

The Convention then adjourned, it being 5½ o'clock P. M.

MASS-MEETING AT NIGHT.

A mass-meeting, in connection with the afternoon Convention, was held in the great Hall of the Cooper Union, opening at 8 P. M. There was a very large attendance of working women.

Mr. TROUP was the first speaker. His remarks were brief, merely pointing out the necessity there existed for organization among the working women, and calling upon working men to assist in the good cause.

He then introduced Mrs. E. A. LANE, of Massachusetts. She said a working women's Union is fully as much needed in New-York as any place in the United States, and the only reason by which she could account for there not being such a Union was that they did not understand the benefits accruing from organization. It was claimed, and justly, that the working classes of America were far ahead of those of England; still in England there was a law prohibiting manufacturers employing women more than eight and children five hours each day. In the New-England States children not more than twelve were found working in factories for eleven hours and over per day. The working women were opposed to strikes; and never would they go on strike unless it was absolutely necessary for their protection from arbitrary employers.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Massachusetts, Miss ALBERTSON, Miss DANIELS and Mrs. BLAKE also addressed the meeting, which was then adjourned.

Sociable of L'Amitie Club, of Brooklyn.

Yesterday evening the spacious hall of Rivers' Academy, in State-street, echoed with the gaiety of the first L'Amitie Sociable, of the second season of that highly successful association. To the strains of McCormick's Band, a select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen whiled away in dancing and friendly converse the later hours of the evening, and a few of the early morning. Col. GEORGE W. GIBBONS, the President of the Society, and Mr. W. F. BARBER, Vice-President, found their posts merely honorary on this occasion, an active corps of young gentlemen officiating as floor managers, and directing with unfailing promptitude and courtesy the agreeable occupations of the hour. The affair passed off in the most agreeable manner, adding another to the triumphs already achieved by this young and promising society.

Game of Lacrosse at the Empire Skating Rink.

The Indian game of Lacrosse was played between the Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club, of Brooklyn, and the Empire Skating Club, of this City, at the Empire Rink, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, last evening. The exciting contest was witnessed by a large crowd. The Knickerbockers appeared to be better adepts at the game than their opponents, but the experience which the latter lacked at Lacrosse was nearly offset by their superior skating. At the opening of the game the members of the Empire Club were obliged to take lessons from the Knickerbocker Club in studying [illegible] the first two being won by the Knickerbockers. In the third the Empire Club was victorious. The time of each was as follows: First, three minutes; second, eleven minutes; [illegible] minutes. A fourth inning was commenced, but was not completed, the players being compelled to discontinue after struggling half an hour without success on either side. The Knickerbocker Club was represented by Messrs. J. S. Graham, C. H. Thompson, R. W. Hopkins, George Wheeler, D. J. Campbell, A. McIntire, F. Foster, and W. Wheeler. The Empire players included Messrs. S. Martin, H. Mills, J. Hibbard, E. Mills, H. Fields, W. Hall, J. Martin and S. Martin. Messrs. Laner and R. Mills acted as umpires.

THE STRASBURG FUGITIVES.

The Accused Allowed to go on Their Own Recognizance—Rearrest on a Charge of Adultery—The Prisoners Surrender 12,000 Francs of the Alleged Stolen Money and the Custody of the Children.

The examination of GUSTAVE HEITZLER and Mrs. CATHERINE MARTZ, the parties mentioned yesterday as having been arrested on a charge of eloping from Strasburg, France, with 16,000 francs in money, belonging to Mrs. MARTZ'S husband, carrying off also his two children, took place before Justice WHITE, in Hoboken, at 11 o'clock yesterday.

Counsel for the prisoners, Mr. MORGAN, moved for their discharge on the ground of the want of jurisdiction.

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. BESSON, claimed that the Justice had jurisdiction, inasmuch as larceny had been committed in the State of New-Jersey, by removing the money from the ship after it had been moored to the dock.

Justice WHITE denied the motion for a discharge, and the prosecution asking time for the purpose of producing of the woman's husband—supposed to be on his way to this country—adjourned the case for one week, and allowed the prisoners to go on their own recognizances.

This being virtually a termination of the case, Mr. CHARLES KEICHLER, of Third-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, New-York, brother to HEITZLER'S wife, went before Justice WHITNEY and obtained a warrant for adultery. The parties were again arrested, and upon being taken before the Justice, in default of $500 bail each, he made out a commitment, and handed it to an officer, for the detention of the accused in the County Jail until Monday next, the day fixed for an examination.

This placed the prisoners in the power of the prosecutors until they could get possession of the 12,000 francs and the custody of the two children. The prisoners were not conveyed to the County Jail, but instead were conducted to the lawyer's office, where, as alleged, the afternoon was occupied in endeavoring to effect a compromise.

Finally the prisoners agreed to the terms proposed. The two children were delivered into the custody of MICHAEL MARTZ, brother of the woman's husband, who resides at No. 91 Meserole-street, Brooklyn, E. D. Mrs. MARTZ was allowed to accompany her children, to remain with them until the arrival of her husband, probably by the next steamer. In the meantime the Sheriff has attached the baggage and gold—a precaution the prosecutors had taken to prevent its being spirited away. The prisoner, HEITZLER, then made an affidavit that the twelve thousand francs—half of which Mrs. MARTZ said belonged to her—was his property; but at last accounts neither he nor the lawyers and others who seemed to be very anxious in the matter had gained possession of it, and thus the matter stands.

Mrs. MARTZ says that she deserted her husband because he drank to excess, and was in the habit of beating and ill treating her.

Hearth and Home.

Hearth and Home steadily keeps pace with its older and popular contemporaries. The last number, just out, has a splendid variety of readings, among which everybody in the city or country home who reads cannot fail to find something interesting and not a little instructive at the same time; and the usual number of good illustrations, the principal one, on the first page, being by BUSH. The agricultural matter, one of the main features of *Hearth and Home*, is unusually full, varied and valuable, yet not overreaching.

Anatomy and Physiology of Drunkenness.

Dr. RANNEY lectured on "The Anatomy and Physiology of Drunkenness," before an appreciative audience at the Presbyterian Mission, Forty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, last evening. Having described the nature and composition of the different kinds of intoxicating liquors, he proceeded to show, from actual experience, the deleterious influence they effected on the organs of the body. He explained, by illustration, that alcohol—one of the principal ingredients of all liquors—destroyed the secretive and digestive powers of the stomach by causing inflammation of the tissues, injured the nervous powers, incapacitated the organs of the mind, and that its continued use, if it did not speedily cause death, greatly accelerated it. He drew a vivid picture of the misery the drunkard inflicts on himself and those who have the misfortune to be associated with him, and illustrated his subject by numerous interesting anecdotes. The proceeds were devoted to a charitable purpose.

Extensive Fire in West Twenty-fifth-Street—Loss $200,000.

About 5¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the extensive row of two story brick buildings Nos. 554, 556, 558, 560 and 562 West Twenty-fifth-street, occupied and owned by CHARLES MANLY, proprietor of the Eagle Print Works. An alarm was quickly given, and the firemen were prompt in their response, though they found the fire under such headway that it was with great difficulty that they confined the flames to the buildings in which they originated. The fire was first discovered in the storage room at No. 554, and the male and female employes had but a few moments to effect their escape. The heat, when the fire was at its hight, was so intense that the firemen could scarcely stand before it, and the opposite buildings, occupied as a foundry, were in considerable danger for some time.

At 6½ o'clock the walls of the burning buildings fell in with a terrific crash, leaving only the tall chimney standing, as a monument of the ruin the element had caused. The aggregate loss sustained by Mr. MANLY is roughly estimated at $200,000, only partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown, and Fire Marshal BRACKETT has commenced an investigation.

Labor Movements.

The officers of Bricklayers' Union No. 2 are: President, THOMAS P. CARLIN; Vice-President, James O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Cornelius O'Connor; Financial Secretary, Edward J. Cenley; Corresponding Secretary, John O'Reilly.

At a meeting of the plumbers last night, it was announced that their charter had been approved, and merely required the signature of the officers.

The clothing cutters last night adopted their revised Constitution.

The united pianoforte makers are about to start a coöperative society with a capital of $200,000. The belly men at STEINWAY'S are still on strike.

The varnishers and polishers elected as officers last night: President, OWEN HARKEY; Vice-President, James Daly; Recording Secretary, P. H. Greene; Corresponding, Mathew Roache; Treasurer, George H. McVey; Board of Trustees, Messrs. Long, Gorman and Luzon.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieutenant Thomas Neilson, U. S. N., is ordered to report at Washington for examination; First Assistant Engineers J. Young, B. B. Bampton, John Purdy, Jr., Henry L. Snyder and S. S. T. Ayres to Philadelphia for examination for promotion. Ensign T. J. D. Kelley has been detached from signal duty at Washington, and ordered to the Pacific Fleet.

First Lieut. Wm. A. Chase, Engineer Corps, is ordered to San Francisco for duty with the Corps of Engineers for the fortifications for the Pacific coast. Second Lieut. Stanley D. Humason, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, having been tried by Court-martial at Jackson, Miss., and found guilty of several charges, including fraud, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, &c., has been sentenced to be cashiered, which has been approved by the President. First Lieut. James M. Waite, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has also been found guilty by Court-martial of several charges, and has been dismissed the service.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10.—A strong speculative interest in American Securities is developing here and on the Continent. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	3 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝	92⅞
Consols for account	92⅝	93	93
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	91⅛	..	91⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	90⅛	..	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅝	..	89⅝
U. S. 10-40s	88	88	87⅞
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	114	..	115
Erie Railroad Shares	21⅛	21⅜	20⅜
At. and Gt. West. Shares	29	..	29

PARIS, March 10.—The Bourse opened dull—Rentes, 74f. 47c.—and closed flat; Rentes, 74f. 35c.

FRANKFORT, March 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 96⅛, and closed firm at 96⅛@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, March 10.—Linseed Oil quiet at £32@£32 5s. ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed dull at 59s. Refined Petroleum declining; sales were made at 1s. 10d. ₱ gallon. Tallow quiet and steady at 46s. ₱ cwt. Common Resin firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed steady. Middling Uplands [illegible]

[illegible] Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 70s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard flat at 68s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, March 10.—Cotton opened quiet and closed active, both on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Petroleum opened and closed quiet. Standard White, 55¼ francs.

BREMEN, March 9—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed active at 7 thalers 2 grote.

HAMBURG, March 9—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed firm at 15 marc bancos 13 schilling.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—EXCHANGE firm at par@1-10 premium selling; 1-10 off buying. FLOUR quiet and easier; $3 85@$4 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at 80c.@80½c.; No. 2, 75¼c.@77⅜c.; in the afternoon irregular, firmer and active at 78c.@78⅜c. cash; 78¼c.@78⅜c. seller April, for No. 2. CORN easier at 70½c.@70¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon unchanged. OATS dull at 38½c. for Regular. RYE declining; No. 2, 67c. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal at 93c.@94c. MESS PORK active and excited at $25 50. LARD firm at 13¼c. MEATS quiet; dry salted Shoulders, 8¾c. Dressed HOGS quiet and declined 25c.; sales at $8 25@$10. Live HOGS dull and declined 15c.@25c.; $8@$8 25 for Common; $8 30@$8 50 for Extra. CATTLE active at a decline of 20c.@25c.; sales at $4 75@$6 62½ for fair Cows to good smooth Steers; $7 for extra prime Beeves. RECEIPTS—5,800 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—FLOUR dull with only a jobbing retail demand; Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull. Winter Red, $1 03@$1 05. CORN dull for Mixed at 68c.@70c.; Sound firm, owing to the light supply; quoted at 72c.@74c. OATS dull at 48c.@56c. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. BARLEY dull at 90c.@$1 05, the latter for Choice Fall. COTTON dull with no demand and nominal; Middling, 20¼c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 91c.@92c. MESS PORK in better demand to fill contracts; sales 1,000 bbls. at $26. Bulk MEATS dull and neglected; Shoulders held at 9¼c.; Sides, 13c. for Rib; 13¼c. for Clear Rib; 14c. for Clear. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Sugar Cured HAMS declined to 16¼c.@17¼c. LARD dull; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c.; Steam, 12¼c.@12½c. EXCHANGE steady.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR unsettled; Fall Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 65@$4 75; Treble Extra, $5@$5 40; Family, $5 75@$7 50. WHEAT—Spring lower at 68c.@70c. for No. 3; the higher grades of Spring are scarce and wanted; No. 2 Red Fall, 98c.@$1; strictly Choice, $1 22½. CORN declining; 74c.@75c. for Mixed; 75c. for Yellow; 76c.@80c. for White, the latter price for Fancy. OATS dull at 43½c. in bulk; 47c.@49c., sacked. RYE heavy at 80c. WHISKY dull at 93c. PORK, $26. Dry Salted MEATS and BACON—Nothing doing. LARD nominal. CATTLE steady at $4@$7 for fair to choice. Live HOGS steady at $7@$8 75 for Light to Heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 10.—FLOUR quiet; sales 378 bbls. City Ground, at $5 for No. 1 Spring; $5 75 for Amber; $6 75 for White. WHEAT dull; sales 1,150 bushels White Western at $1 40; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at about $1 03. CORN dull; sale 3 cars New, at 79c. on the track. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY more active and easy; sales 3,200 bushels two rowed Canada at 75c. in store; six ears four rowed do. at 83½c. in store. PORK and LARD unsettled and nominal. HIGHWINES nominal. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; the market was dull, heavy and unchanged; sales 428 head at 7c.@7¾c. for extra; 6¼c.@6¾c. for good; 6c.@6¼c. for fair; 5c.@5¾c. for Common to Medium. Milch Cows—Receipts 180 head; the market was quiet and lower at $38@$55 for Common to Good. HOGS steady but unchanged. Sheep—Receipts for four days, 4,100 head; the market was dull and nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 10.—FLOUR in good demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25, for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20 in car lots, and $1 17 in round lots. CORN quiet at $1 03. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 25 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Milling, $30@$33 ₱ ton as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c. Grain and Mill Feed to Boston ₱ ton to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—COTTON dull and nominal, Middling at 20c. FLOUR dull and unchanged, Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$7 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT steady; Pennsylvania, $1 22@$1 25. CORN dull; White 92c.@93c.; Yellow, 87c. OATS 54c.@55c. RYE dull and nominal. Mess PORK quiet at $27. BACON weak; Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.@16½c.; Shoulders 12¼c.@12½c. LARD weak at 15¼c.@16c. WHISKY less firm at $1@$1 01.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—COTTON dull and unchanged. CLOVER SEED in good demand at $7 87½@$8. FLAX SEED unchanged. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75; Spring WHEAT—Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT very dull; Red $1 25. RYE unchanged. CORN steady; Yellow, 90c.@92½c. OATS dull at 54c.@55c. COFFEE—Rio unchanged at 14c.@16½c., gold. MOLASSES inactive. SUGAR dull; Fair and Good Refining Cuba, 9¼c.@9¾c. PROVISIONS declining. Mess PORK, $26. LARD, 14¼c. WHISKY dull at $1 for wood, and $1 02 for iron-bound.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; net receipts, 3,691 bales; coastwise, 556 bales; total, 4,247 bales; exports, to Havre, 3,799 bales; to Bremen, 2,197 bales; to Vera Cruz, 3,492 bales; to New-York, 1,300 bales; sales, 10,600 bales; to New-York, 238,890 bales. FLOUR $5 20, $5 85@$6 95. CORN lower, $1 05@$1 07. OATS, 65c. HAY, $36@$37. PORK, $28. BACON, 12¼c., 16¼c.@16¼c.; Hams, 17¼c. LARD lower—tierce, 14¼c.; keg, 17c. SUGAR firm; prime, 12c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 40c.@50c., prime 65c.@67½c. WHISKY and COFFEE, unchanged. GOLD, 110⅝. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 119¼; New-York sight, par.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—TOBACCO active; sales, 146 hhds., at $4@$5 50 for Trash; $6@$7 50 for Lugs; $8@$19 for low to good Leaf. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR heavy; Extra Family, $5. GRAIN weak and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Tierce, 15¾c. HAMS, 9¼c. for Sugar Cured. WHISKY dull at 93c.

TOLEDO, March 10.—FOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan held, $1 20; Amber held, $1 05; buyer's bid, $1 04½; No. 1 had held $1 13; sales of No. 2 Red at $1 05. CORN dull and declining; No. 1, 84½c. OATS dull and nominal; No. 1 held, 49c.; buyer's bid, 48c. RECEIPTS—2,800 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull at 87c. for No. 1; 80¾c. for No. 2. OATS heavy at 39c. CORN declining; New, 55c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS steady at $9 50@$10. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—COTTON firmer at 20c.; exports, 988 bales; receipts, 806 bales. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $5. CORN, 98c.@$1. OATS, 62c.@63c. PORK, $28. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c.

NORFOLK, Va., March 10.—COTTON dull, and prices unchanged; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; receipts, 268 bales; exports, coastwise, 768 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 6,402 bales.

DETROIT, March 10.—FLOUR firm at $5 25@$6. WHEAT heavy; Extra, $1 23; No. 1, $1 11@$1 11½; Amber, $1 03; Regular, $1 04. OATS steady at 47c. BARLEY irregular; No. 1, $1 60@$1 65 ₱ cental.

BOSTON, March 10.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 21¼c.; net receipts, 68 bales; coastwise, 265 bales; total, 333 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,000 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., March 10.—COTTON firm; the supply is limited; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 135 bales; exports, coastwise, 31 bales; sales, 800 bales to-day, and 1,900 bales last evening; stock, 74,578 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—COTTON dull and prices lower; Middling, 20¼c.; receipts, 18 bales; exports, to the continent, 2,475 bales; sales, 380 bales; stock, 9,845 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 20¼c.; receipts, 495 bales; exports, coastwise, 344 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 24,378 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10.—Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 60@$2 20. Sirits TURPENTINE unchanged; sales at 40c. RESIN—Small sales at $1 60 for Strained. TAR firm at $1 90. COTTON—No sales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 10.—COTTON market quiet and firm, with light offerings; sales, 242 bales; receipts, 355 bales; Middling, 19¾c.@19¼c.

ALBANY, March 10.—Nothing done in WHEAT. RYE held at 95c. for State. Nothing to quote in CORN or BARLEY. OATS steady.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 10.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 1,231 bales; exports, coastwise, 626 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 57,490 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 10.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; receipts, 805 bales; sales, 1,850 bales; stock, 47,048 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE and BARLEY nominal with nothing doing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10.—FLOUR and WHEAT, unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 91.

[Advertisement.]

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND THEN ON THIS." —Gold is decidedly down and but little demand. KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's hats is "out," and the eagerness displayed to secure them makes KNOX and his assistants remarkably busy. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

A suit at law is in progress against JOHN H. GEREST for violation of my Burglar Alarm Telegraph patent, and a suit will be commenced against every one known to use an infringement.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 10—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	30
Halifax	W.	Clear	30
Portland	W.	Clear	28
Boston	N. W.	Clear	33
New-York	N. W.	Clear	32
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	38
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	32
Washington	S. W.	Clear	36
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	42
Richmond	W.	Clear	40
Charleston	N.	Clear	46
Savannah	—	Clear	48
Augusta, Ga.	—	Hazy	41
Oswego	S. E.	Snowing	33
Buffalo	S. W.	Snowing	34
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	31
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	40
Louisville	S.	Clear	38
Mobile	N.	Clear	45
New-Orleans	S.	Clear	44
Key West	E.	Cloudy	68
Havana	E.	Clear	75

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 10—*In steam-ship Marathon, for Liverpool.*—John Percy, Mrs. J. Brague, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Phillips, Miss Phillips and servant, Mr. Guiseppe, Mr. Prugger, Francis M. Kendall.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Paraguay	March 12	New-York	London.
City of London	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	March 12	New-York	Bremen.
India	March 12	New-York	Glasgow.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets..... 6 02 | Moon sets.. 1 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 42 | Gov. Island. 2 31 | Hell Gate.. 3 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Marathon, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship C.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Southampton, West, Havre, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Kate Crosby, (Br.,) Crosby, Havre, James Edmiston & Co.; Jno. Mathues, (Br.,) Sullivan, Gibraltar and Malta, T. P. Hodges; Anita Tagliaria, (Ital.,) Constagtiole, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Rainbow, (Br.,) Marshall, Demerara and a market, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Liberty, Devereaux, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Seville, B. J. Wenberg; Commerce, Evans, Granada, Middleton & Co.; Dauntless, Coombs, St. Croix, Miller & Houghton; Impulse, Curtis, Demerara, T. W. Whitney; Silver Star, Smith, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Anna Tibbets, Nash, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; M. E. Tabor, Aldrich, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; H. M. Congdon, McDonald, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; T. E. Frency, Doughty, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Philadelphia, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; M. H. Reed, Cobb, New-Bedford; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Feb. 22, Queenstown 23d, via Boston March 9, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Rhine, Jordon, London and Portland Roads Jan. 18, with mdse. and 32 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Made a southern passage, and took the trade winds in lat. 30, lon. 26, ran out of them in lat. 29, lon. 70; had fine weather and light winds from the Channel to Bermuda, from thence was 16 ds.; experienced heavy weather and adverse winds. Has had a pilot on board 6 ds.

Ship Hudson, (of Liverpool,) Richardson, Calcutta Oct. 10, via Cape Good Hope Dec. 30, with linseed, &c., to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 23, in lon. 29. Had very stormy weather.

Ship Progress, Cousins, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Made an extreme northerly passage, and had fine weather and E. winds to lon. 40, since had heavy W. and N. W. winds.

Ship America, (Br.,) Bartlett, London, via Queenstown 30 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had moderate easterly winds up to the last 12 ds., then heavy N. W. and W. winds.

Ship Europa, (N. G.,) Pichler, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Herman, Koop & Co. Had heavy weather the latter part of the passage.

Bark Homeward Bound, (of Searsport,) Gilmore, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy baffling winds. Bark Atalantic, (Br.,) arrived Feb. 17 from Montevideo. Took a pilot from boat James W. Elwell, No. 7, on 2d inst.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Rose, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McLeod, Rotterdam 29 ds., with old railway iron and petroleum bbls. to Boyd & Hincken. Had easterly winds to the Banks, and was 11 ds. from thence, with N. gales.

Bark Rome, (of Bath,) Thompson, Hong Kong Sept. 30, with teas, &c., to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope Dec. 27, crossed the equator Jan. 17, and passed Cape Hatteras Feb. 18.

Bark Moss Glen, (Br.,) Cox, Cardenas 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, and had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Bark Athens, (N. G.,) Wark, Bremen Jan. 14, in ballast to master. Is anchored off the Hook, awaiting orders.

Brig David Bugbee, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales; 3d inst., was within 100 miles of Sandy Hook, but was blown off.

Brig Harmony, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lock, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to F. Fisher—vessel to master. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. winds. Sld. in co. with brig Hannah G., (Br.,) ship J. C. Boynton, next day, and bark Annie McNairn, do., all for New-York.

Brig Alfretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ogilvie, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler, Jova & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Savage, Cardenas — ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig George E. Prescott, Buckminster, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Treat, Moore, Apalachicola 25 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Has been 18 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and N. gales.

Schr. Game Cock, (of P. E. Island,) Mountain, Fortune Bay, N. F., 20 ds., with frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Kate Walker, Warren, Satilla River 15 ds., with timber to J. Wilder & Son—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, East Greenwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Decator Oakes, Berry, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Col. Eddy, Day, Portland, with lumber to H. Wilders.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachel Vanaman, Higgins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. North Pacific, Easton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Native, Decker, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Martin, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Hammond, Wescott, Providence.

Schr. Balloon, Clay, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.

Schr. John Boynton, Blake, Providence.

Schr. Bengal, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. William Capes, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. John Price, Kelly, Dennis, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Agnes, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. Marretta Smith, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. Diamonds, Chase, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Marathon, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; bark Agatha, for Port Morant, Jam.; brig Virginia, for St. Pierre, Mart.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—Arr. steamer Prometheus, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Falcon, for Baltimore; Tennessee, for New-York; brigs A. P. Larabee, for Wilmington, N. C.; Moneria, for Boston; schrs. My Rover, for Georgetown, S. C.; E. H. King, for Baltimore; S. H. Shark, for Philadelphia; Henrietta, for Weymouth, Mass.; Virginia Dare, for a northern port.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 8, A. M.—Arr. brig Aurora, (Br.,) Cienfuegos 20 ds., for Portland.

Sld. steamers Oriental and Leyden.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Adelia T. Cohen, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Sld. schr. Orion.

9th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Tookolita, New-York, for Wiscasset; Henrietta, Saybrook, for Dorchester.

Sld schr. Adriana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 10.—Arr. schr. Annie Murchie, from Baltimore.

Cld. steam-ships Alhambra, for Boston; H. Livingston, for New-York; schrs. Nellie Doe, for St. John, Porto Rico; bark Drafna, for Hull, England.

Miscellaneous.

The ship John Clark, (of Boston,) Ross, from Calcutta, which arrived 9th, and anchored outside the Bar, came up to the City yesterday (10th) P. M. Is consigned to E. P. Buck & Co., cargo to Kirkland & Von Sachs, makes the following report: Jan. 2, passed Cape of Good Hope, crossed the equator Feb. 1, in lon. 36 W.; has been 16 ds. north of lat. 30; had light winds first part, and severe gales latter part of the voyage. Feb. 16, lat. 24 18, lon. 64 24, spoke ship Emma, from Cardiff for New-Orleans, 27 ds. out; Dec. 29, lat. 35 08 S., lat. 27 24 E., spoke ship Hoogly, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 47 ds. out.

The ship Reunion, (of Bath,) Reed, from Callao, via Chinchas, which arr. 9th, and anchored outside the bar, came up to the City yesterday (10th,) and reports: Had fine weather to Bermuda, and from thence was 17 ds. with gales from W. N. W. to E. N. E. continually. Dec. 22, lat. 57 50, lon. 41 05, signalized a whaling bark showing a flag with white ground with red letter S in centre. Dec. 24, passed Cape Horn. Dec. 26, lat. 45 27, lon. 55 45, spoke ship Yeatania, 13 ds. from Callao, for a European port. Dec. 30, lat. 50 52, lon. 45 30, passed 10 large icebergs, some of them 300 feet high, the weather being very thick at the time did not observe them until they were close by.

Sunset—One bark off the Light Ship, 2 brigs outside the Bar, and one bark anchored inside Bar, bound in.

Marine Disasters.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 10.—The bark Eliza, of Barbados, from Matamoras for New-York, with sugar, arrived to-day, leaking badly.

The schr. Billy Butts, from Cardenas for New-York, with molasses and sugar, arr. to-day, leaking slightly.

Spoken, &c.

Union Flag—Schr., from Providence, March 5, lat. 38 38, lon. 72.

Juda Tearo—Br. ship, from Batavia for Amsterdam, 80 ds. out, Dec. 12, lat. 33 S., lon. 30 E.

Rainbow—Ship, from Penang for Boston, 87 ds. out, Dec. 24, lat. 35 07 S., lon. 20 30 E.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 10.—The steam-ship New-York, of the North German Lloyd, from New-York for Bremen, touched here at an early hour this morning to debark London passengers, all well.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The Inman steam-ship City of Cork, Captain Allen, from New-York, arrived here late last evening.

HAVRE, March 10.—The steamship Atalanta, from New-York for London, arrived at this port early this morning.

Marine Disaster.

PLYMOUTH, March 10.—The ship Washington, Capt. Richmond, Newcastle for New-York, with a general cargo, has arrived here leaking.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

ST. JOSEPH

RAILROAD CO.

THE

LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000

NOW READY FOR SALE

AND

DELIVERY,

Amounting to $250,000,

AND

ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $12,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FANCY GOODS!

CALHOUN, ROBBINS & CO.,

No. 410 Broadway,

HAVE THIS DAY MARKED PRICES ON THEIR GOODS TO CORRESPOND WITH

The Decline in Gold!

MARCH 7, 1870.

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.

Gold and Silver

PAID

In Change or Exchange for Greenbacks, to the Extent of Fifty per cent. on all Purchases, by

FREEMAN & BURR,

MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,

Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-St.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, for all seasons, occasions and occupations.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

WINTER CLOTHING—Prices reduced 25 per cent.

SPRING CLOTHING—Prices on gold basis.

1870. GOLD PAR. 1870.

NO MORE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
WE MAKE CHANGE IN

SILVER COIN,

AND ARE
Now selling the balance of our Winter stock of

CLOTHING

BELOW COST.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
Near Canal-st.

Having Converted

One of our large factories into elegant warerooms, we shall always keep a large and beautiful assortment of our superior Pianos on hand, both for sale and to rent, on the most reasonable terms.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. An inspection of our immense works and factories we think will satisfy all who may favor us with a call.

HAINES BROS.,
Nos. 356 to 372 2d-av., both corners 21st-st.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, has Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

BRICKS! BRICKS!! BRICKS!!!

NEAPOLITAN BRICKS OF ICES AND CREAMS.

Mr. J. ALLEGRETTI, from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York that he has removed from No. 55 West 18th-st. to

NO. 166 5TH-AV.,

where he has already on hand sixteen different kinds of his celebrated ICES and CREAMS, namely:

Vanilla, Chocolate, Raspberry, Biscuit, Lemon, Strawberry, Peach, Harlequin.

WATER ICES—Lemon, Raspberry, Pine-apple, Banana, Pear, Apricot, Roman Punch and Harlequin, in different size bricks, from 20c. up to $5.

These bricks can be carried in a paper box for two hours without melting.

REMOVAL.

HAINES BROTHERS beg leave to inform their patrons and public generally that they have removed their ware rooms and piano-renting business to their new large and elegant warehouse, Nos. 356 to 372 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

1,000 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES from $4 to $25, by LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, New-York. Carriages made to order and repaired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.